DOE/EIA-0208(2003-03)
Distribution Category UC-98

Data for Week Ended:
January 17, 2003

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Monthly Oxygenate Summary
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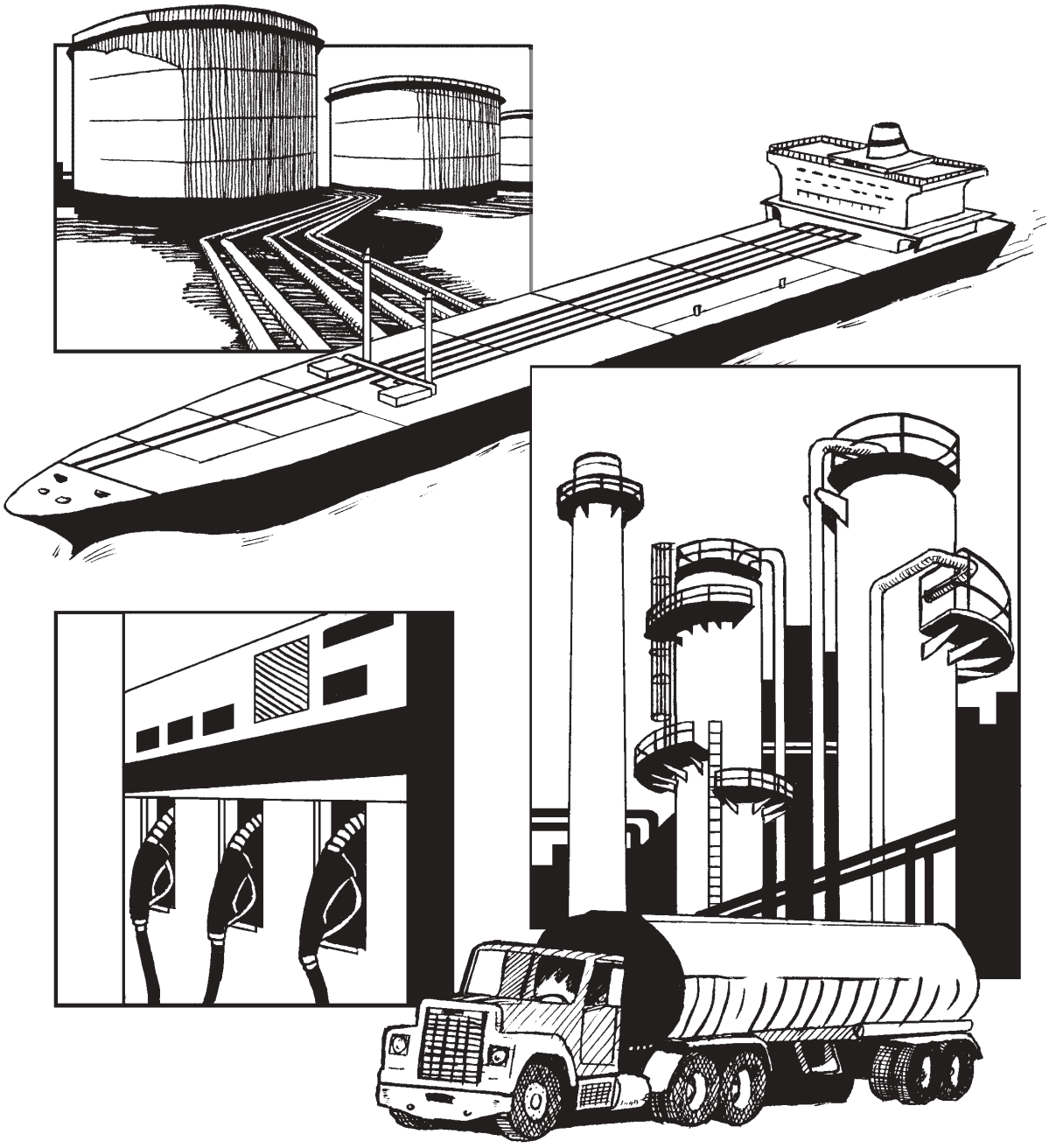
Weekly Petroleum Status Report



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Released for printing: January 23, 2003

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 9:00 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

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Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 14.6 million barrels per day during the week ending January 17, a drop of 400,000 barrels per day last week compared to the previous week. Declines were seen in all regions, but the larger declines were in PADD I (East Coast), PADD II (Midwest), and PADD III (Gulf Coast). Because of lower crude oil refinery inputs, refinery production of motor gasoline and distillate fuel refinery production declined significantly, while jet fuel refinery production remained relatively flat.

U.S. crude oil imports (including imports going into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 8.7 million barrels per day last week, up nearly 300,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Crude oil imports have averaged 8.3 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, or more than 400,000 barrels per day less than averaged during the same four-week period last year. Although the origins of weekly crude oil imports are very preliminary and thus not published, it appears that some crude oil from Venezuela continues to arrive into the United States. However, crude oil imports from Venezuela continue to be much lower than normal. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) averaged 800,000 barrels per day last week, while distillate fuel imports averaged 200,000 barrels per day.

With crude oil imports increasing and refinery inputs decreasing last week, U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) rose by 1.5 million barrels last week, but are 42.5 million barrels below the level last year at this time and remain slightly above the Lower Operational Inventory level of 270 million barrels. Meanwhile, product inventories were mixed, with distillate fuel inventories dropping by 3.1 million barrels, and motor gasoline inventories rising by 0.7 million barrels last week. Residual fuel oil inventories fell below 30 million barrels for the first time since at least 1954, and are just 0.6 million barrels above the lower operational inventory level.

Total product supplied over the last four-week period averaged 19.9 million barrels per day, or about 4.2 percent more than the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand is up 2.9 percent, kerosene-jet fuel demand is up 7.3 percent, and distillate fuel demand is up 2.3 percent compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on January 17, 2003 was $29.61 per barrel, $0.84 more than last week and $11.92 more than last year. WTI was $33.88 per barrel on January 17, 2003, $2.29 higher than last week and $15.86 more than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 87.30 cents per gallon, 2.82 cents above last week and 36.40 cents higher than a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 89.25 cents per gallon, 3.15 cents higher last week and 37.90 cents more than last year.

The national average retail regular gasoline price increased for the sixth consecutive week, to 145.9 cents per gallon on January 20, 2003, 0.5 cent per gallon higher than last week and 35.4 cents per gallon above a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was 148.0 cents per gallon, 0.2 cent per gallon more than last week and 34.0 cents per gallon more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.9	14.9	14.6
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	89.3	89.3	88.6
Motor Gasoline Production	8.5	8.7	8.2
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3.8	3.9	3.6

See Table 2.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	273.8	272.3	316.3
Motor Gasoline	216.3	215.6	216.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	129.2	132.3	141.1
All Other Oils	325.8	331.1	363.2
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	599.3	599.3	552.5
Total	1,544.4	1,550.6	1,589.2

See Table 3.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02
Crude Oil	8.3	8.4	8.7
Petroleum Products	1.3	1.4	1.2
Total	9.6	9.8	9.9

See Table 1.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02
Motor Gasoline	8.6	8.7	8.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.9	3.8
All Other Products	7.5	7.4	7.0
Total	19.9	19.9	19.1

See Table 9.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/18/02
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	29.61	28.77	17.69
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	33.88	31.59	18.02
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	87.30	84.48	50.90
RFG Regular - NYH	89.40	86.10	52.93
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	89.25	86.10	51.35
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	89.78	86.60	51.60
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	90.48	86.75	54.25
Residual Fuel - NYH	77.38	69.36	37.21
Propane - Mont Belvieu	60.25	55.50	28.63
	01/20/03	01/13/03	01/21/02
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	145.9	145.4	110.5
Conventional Areas	142.2	142.3	108.7
RFG Areas	153.4	151.6	114.1
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	148.0	147.8	114.0

See Tables 12-14 and 16.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.
[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 01/17/03

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending 01/17/03	Four Week Averages Ending 01/17/02	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 2003	Cumulative Daily Averages 2002	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E5,733	5,914	-3.1			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,279	8,717	-5.0			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,289	8,702	-4.7			
(4) SPR Imports	0	27	—			
(5) Exports	E10	12	-16.7			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-16	-121	—			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	483	-151	—			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E0	0	—			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	401	194	—			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,879	14,554	2.2			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E2,116	2,121	-0.2			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E183	109	67.9	Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 4, 2003, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2003 become available.		
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E0	0	0.0			
(14) Processing Gain	E944	915	3.2			
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,337	1,225	9.1			
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,300	2,181	5.5			
(17) Product Exports[4]	E963	956	0.7			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5,11]	437	175	—			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,896	19,099	4.2			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	8,595	8,349	2.9			
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	-5	-100.0			
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,670	1,556	7.3			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,844	3,759	2.3			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	821	606	35.5			
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,966	4,834	2.7			
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,896	19,099	4.2			
Total Net Imports	9,616	9,942	-3.3			

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	273.8	272.3	316.3	0.6	-13.4
Total Motor Gasoline	216.3	215.6	216.1	0.3	0.1
Reformulated	41.0	40.8	45.5	0.5	-9.9
Oxygenated	0.3	0.5	0.4	-40.0	-25.0
Other Finished	123.2	124.6	120.0	-1.1	2.7
Blending Components	51.7	49.7	50.2	4.0	3.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.1	39.8	41.6	0.8	-3.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[11]	129.2	132.3	141.1	-2.3	-8.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	78.0	79.2	81.5	-1.5	-4.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	51.3	53.1	59.5	-3.4	-13.8
Residual Fuel Oil	29.6	31.3	41.3	-5.4	-28.3
Unfinished Oils	76.3	76.5	89.5	-0.3	-14.7
Other Oils[9]	E179.8	E183.4	190.8	-2.0	-5.8
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[11]	945.1	951.3	1,036.7	-0.7	-8.8
Crude Oil in SPR[10]	599.3	599.3	552.5	0.0	8.5
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[11]	1,544.4	1,550.6	1,589.2	-0.4	-2.8

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[10] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[11] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 36.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Crude Oil Input	14.8	14.8	14.6	15.5	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.7
Gross Inputs	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.8	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9
Operable Capacity	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Percent Utilization	90.2	90.5	89.4	94.9	96.4	95.6	93.9	93.3	92.2	92.0	92.2	90.2
2002												
Crude Oil Input	14.5	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.3		
Gross Inputs	14.7	14.5	14.7	15.6	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.0	14.6		
Operable Capacity	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8		
Percent Utilization	87.4	86.4	87.5	92.9	91.4	93.0	93.3	92.7	89.3	87.0		

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Crude Oil Input	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.9
Gross Inputs	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0
Operable Capacity	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8	E16.8
Percent Utilization[1]	86.0	88.4	89.4	90.0	90.6	91.3	91.0	90.2	89.7	89.0	89.3	89.3

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Reformulated	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Oxygenated[2]	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Other Finished[2]	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2		
Reformulated	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7		
Oxygenated[2]	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0		
Other Finished[2]	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4		
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5		
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4		
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8		
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		

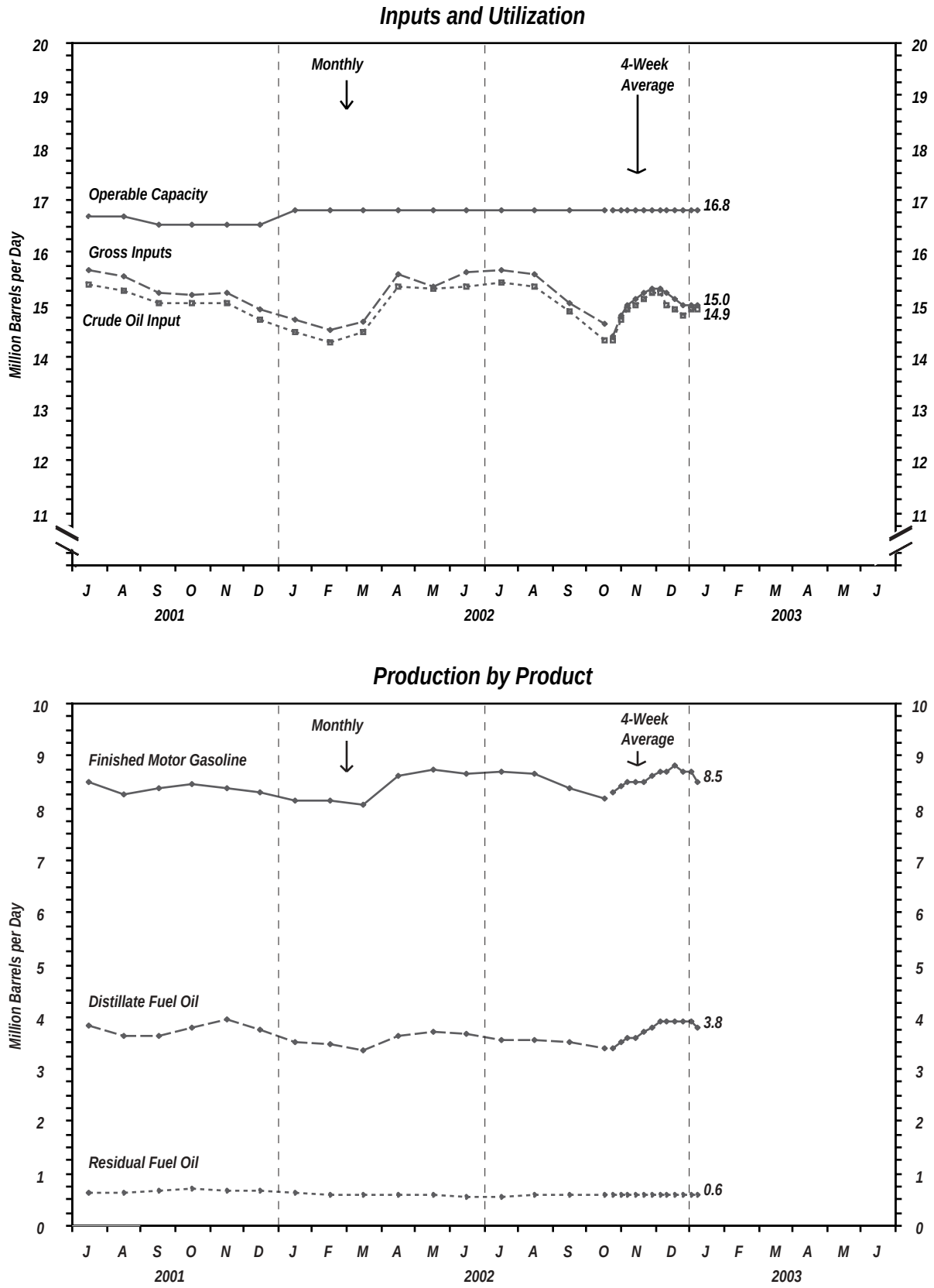
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5
Reformulated	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Oxygenated[2]	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Finished[2]	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
[2] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).
Source: See page 36.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, July 2001 to Present



Source: See page 36.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Crude Oil[2]	294.3	282.5	308.5	330.6	328.4	308.2	312.9	307.9	309.3	313.2	312.2	312.0
Total Motor Gasoline	205.9	206.4	193.6	200.0	212.7	220.7	208.5	193.4	205.9	207.8	212.3	209.9
Reformulated	41.6	40.5	36.7	40.3	44.9	50.5	48.6	40.3	41.0	43.9	46.0	44.9
Oxygenated	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Finished	116.7	113.8	107.1	109.3	114.4	117.9	112.7	109.2	116.5	115.9	114.8	116.2
Blending Components	47.2	51.8	48.9	49.8	52.6	51.3	46.2	42.9	47.8	47.5	51.1	48.4
Jet Fuel	43.9	42.7	40.6	40.4	42.3	43.2	42.3	41.6	42.8	40.3	40.2	42.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.2	117.0	105.0	104.9	107.1	113.9	125.2	122.0	127.0	128.9	138.9	144.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.0	69.9	67.7	66.3	64.7	68.6	74.1	68.5	71.6	69.2	75.6	82.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	50.2	47.2	37.3	38.7	42.5	45.3	51.1	53.6	55.4	59.7	63.3	62.2
Residual Fuel Oil	37.2	38.4	39.0	39.6	41.1	41.7	39.1	35.0	37.2	38.2	39.2	41.0
Unfinished Oils	91.5	96.9	101.4	99.7	96.4	93.2	89.7	90.7	93.1	92.3	91.3	87.7
Other Oils[3]	145.9	147.4	153.6	163.9	184.0	198.9	206.9	213.8	219.0	211.1	206.4	199.1
Total (Excl. SPR)	936.9	931.2	941.8	979.2	1,012.0	1,019.8	1,024.6	1,004.5	1,034.2	1,031.8	1,040.4	1,036.1
Crude Oil in SPR	541.7	541.7	542.3	542.4	543.3	543.3	543.7	543.7	544.8	545.2	547.3	550.2
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,478.5	1,472.9	1,484.1	1,521.5	1,555.3	1,563.0	1,568.3	1,548.2	1,578.9	1,577.0	1,587.8	1,586.3
2002												
Crude Oil[2]	320.3	326.8	331.4	324.9	326.4	317.0	303.5	295.5	270.1	291.5		
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	218.1	213.4	216.8	218.7	216.2	214.4	203.9	206.6	193.4		
Reformulated	46.1	45.5	43.7	46.4	47.2	45.7	44.4	40.7	41.7	35.9		
Oxygenated	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6		
Other Finished	123.5	120.1	116.3	120.8	122.3	121.9	121.0	116.7	116.2	111.8		
Blending Components	52.0	52.1	53.1	49.2	49.0	48.3	48.6	46.1	48.2	45.1		
Jet Fuel	41.4	40.8	41.8	40.4	41.0	39.5	38.7	39.4	40.6	41.7		
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	137.8	130.0	123.0	122.6	127.4	130.9	133.4	130.6	127.1	121.5		
0.05% Sulfur and under	80.8	77.9	74.1	74.5	77.4	77.7	77.1	71.0	68.3	65.6		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	57.1	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.1	53.2	56.3	59.6	58.8	55.9		
Residual Fuel Oil	41.6	39.1	34.4	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.6	31.9	33.0	33.7		
Unfinished Oils	91.1	90.3	93.9	94.7	91.1	87.5	87.4	85.3	85.0	90.5		
Other Oils[3]	183.0	171.1	171.2	188.4	201.5	212.7	220.4	226.6	224.5	211.0		
Total (Excl. SPR)[5]	1,037.2	1,016.3	1,009.2	1,022.4	1,040.1	1,036.6	1,031.4	1,013.3	986.8	983.3		
Crude Oil in SPR	554.6	560.0	561.5	566.7	571.3	576.5	578.5	582.3	587.2	589.6		
Total (Incl. SPR)[5]	1,591.8	1,576.3	1,570.7	1,589.1	1,611.3	1,613.0	1,610.0	1,595.6	1,574.1	1,572.9		
Week Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Crude Oil[2]	290.5	283.6	288.1	284.2	287.3	288.7	286.7	287.4	278.3	278.7	272.3	273.8
Total Motor Gasoline	192.1	194.0	193.5	197.4	200.0	203.2	203.1	205.4	205.0	209.8	215.6	216.3
Reformulated	34.7	34.9	35.8	36.0	36.9	37.2	37.9	38.9	39.8	42.0	40.8	41.0
Oxygenated	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other Finished	111.5	112.9	112.8	116.2	114.6	117.3	116.5	118.2	116.9	119.3	124.6	123.2
Blending Components	45.4	45.7	44.4	44.8	48.0	48.2	48.2	47.6	47.7	48.0	49.7	51.7
Jet Fuel	42.5	42.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.4	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.9	40.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	121.9	121.4	122.9	120.0	119.8	123.3	124.7	124.9	126.8	129.7	132.3	129.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	65.7	66.2	68.3	65.8	67.6	70.2	72.5	73.2	74.7	76.7	79.2	78.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.2	55.3	54.6	54.1	52.3	53.1	52.3	51.7	52.1	53.0	53.1	51.3
Residual Fuel Oil	33.8	33.5	33.8	34.5	33.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	32.2	30.7	31.3	29.6
Unfinished Oils	89.1	92.1	91.4	91.1	89.2	85.8	84.4	82.0	78.3	76.3	76.5	76.3
Other Oils[3]	E213.4	E211.4	E209.5	E207.6	E205.6	E204.4	E200.8	E197.2	E193.6	E187.1	E183.4	E179.8
Total (Excl. SPR)[5]	983.4	978.4	980.2	975.9	976.9	981.5	976.5	970.9	955.0	953.0	951.3	945.1
Crude Oil in SPR[4]	589.1	590.6	591.9	593.5	594.6	597.1	598.1	598.8	598.9	599.1	599.3	599.3
Total (Incl. SPR)[5]	1,572.4	1,569.0	1,572.2	1,569.4	1,571.6	1,578.7	1,574.6	1,569.7	1,553.8	1,552.1	1,550.6	1,544.4

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve(SPR).

[3] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[4] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

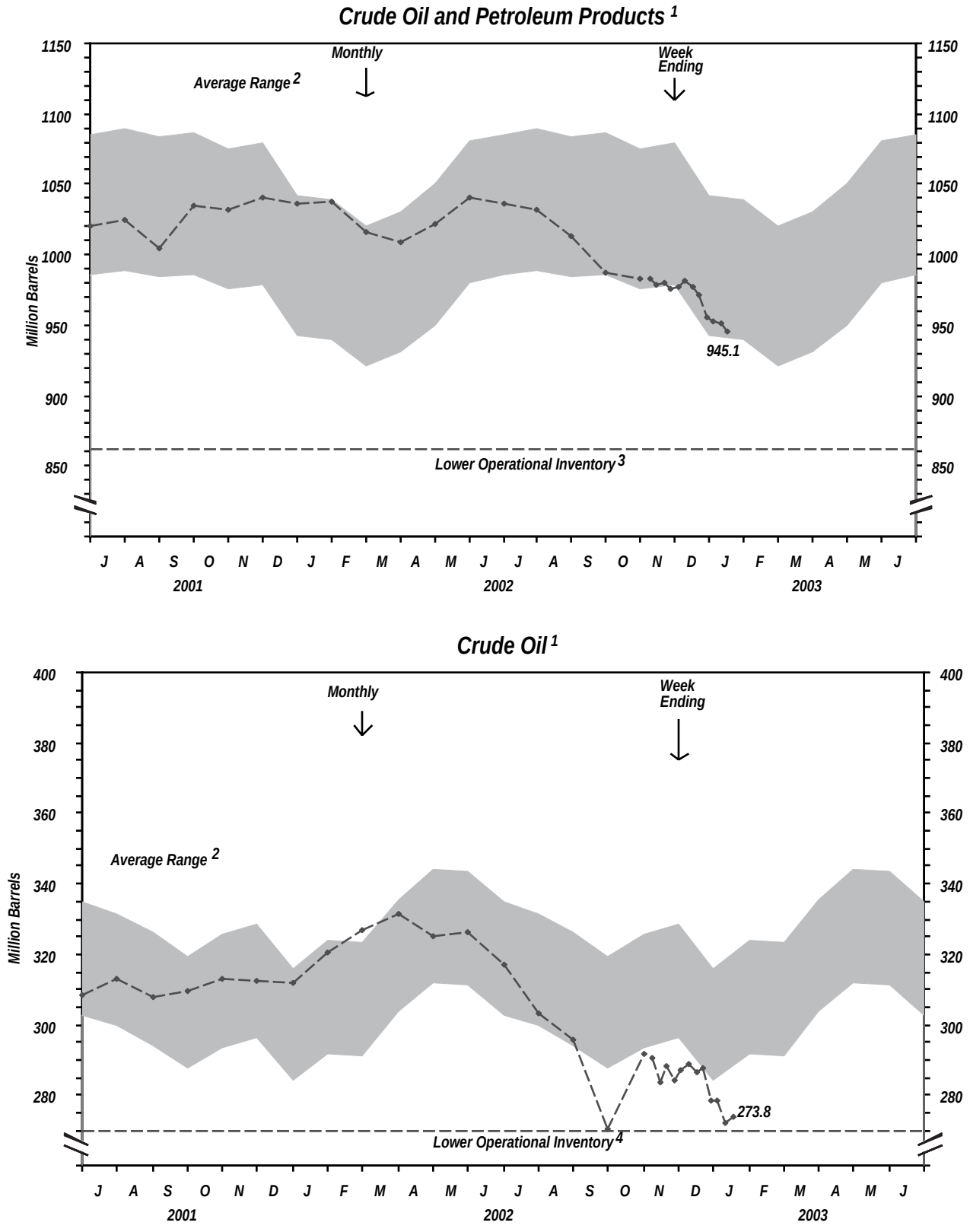
[5] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimated. See Appendix A for explanation of Other Oils Stocks estimation methodology.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, July 2001 to Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

[2] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[3] The Lower Operational Inventory for total stocks is 862.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[4] The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.

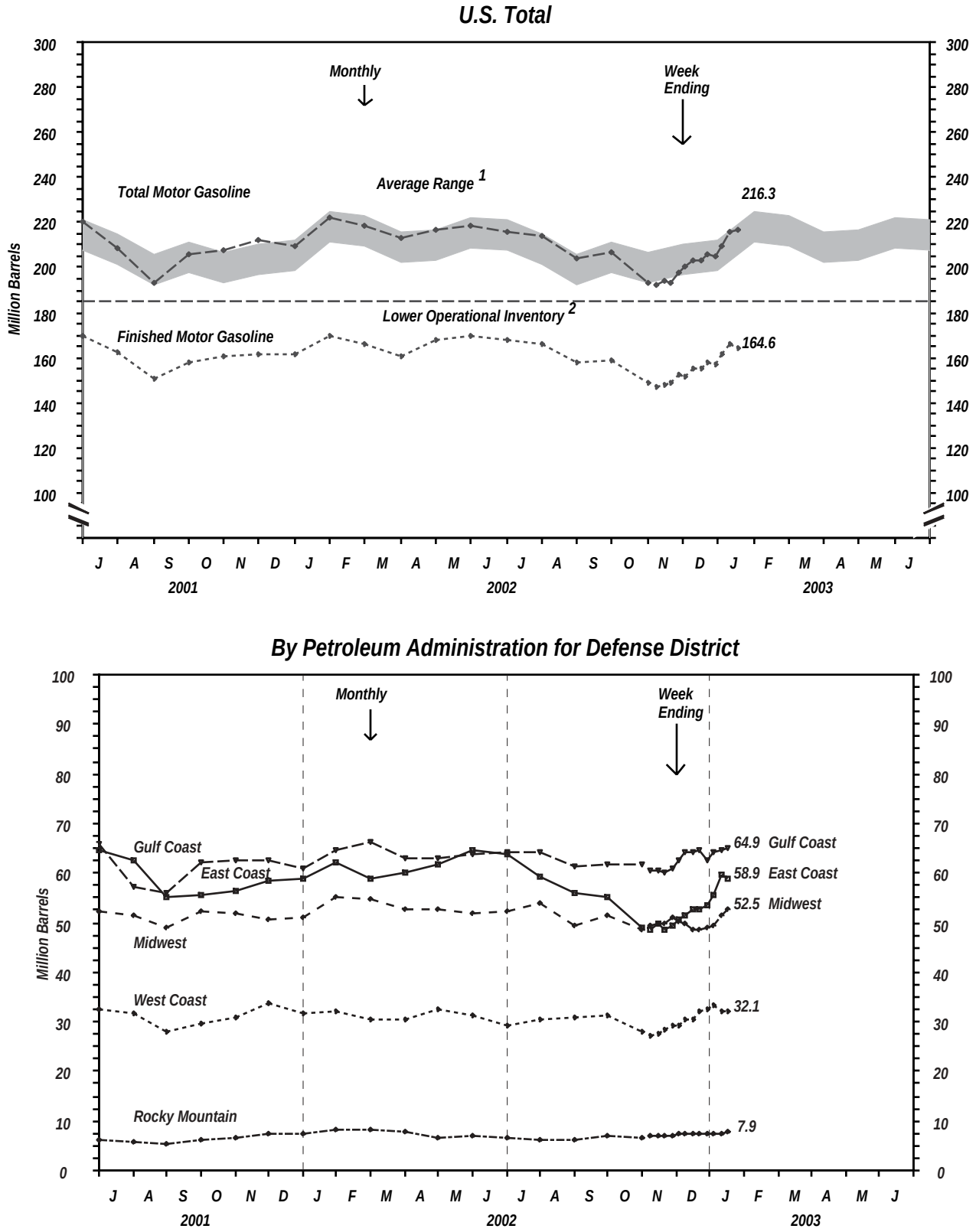
Source: See page 36.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Total Motor Gasoline	205.9	206.4	193.6	200.0	212.7	220.7	208.5	193.4	205.9	207.8	212.3	209.9
East Coast (PADD I)	56.3	58.3	52.3	54.6	56.9	64.4	62.6	55.0	55.7	56.3	58.4	58.7
New England (PADD IX)	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.3	5.6	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	28.5	33.0	29.0	29.0	29.9	36.2	33.3	27.9	27.5	29.1	31.1	29.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	22.8	20.5	19.1	22.1	22.8	22.6	23.8	23.0	23.7	22.4	22.3	24.1
Midwest (PADD II)	51.6	51.0	45.7	46.9	51.1	52.1	51.3	49.0	52.5	52.0	50.6	51.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.2	60.2	59.8	62.1	63.9	65.7	57.0	56.0	62.0	62.4	62.6	60.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.3
West Coast (PADD V)	30.8	29.9	29.4	31.2	35.2	32.4	31.7	28.0	29.5	30.7	33.6	31.9
Finished Motor Gasoline	158.7	154.6	144.7	150.3	160.1	169.4	162.3	150.6	158.0	160.2	161.2	161.5
Reformulated	41.6	40.5	36.7	40.3	44.9	50.5	48.6	40.3	41.0	43.9	46.0	44.9
Oxygenated	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Finished	116.7	113.8	107.1	109.3	114.4	117.9	112.7	109.2	116.5	115.9	114.8	116.2
Blending Components	47.2	51.8	48.9	49.8	52.6	51.3	46.2	42.9	47.8	47.5	51.1	48.4
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	222.0	218.1	213.4	216.8	218.7	216.2	214.4	203.9	206.6	193.4		
East Coast (PADD I)	62.1	58.7	60.1	61.8	64.8	63.7	59.2	55.9	55.0	48.9		
New England (PADD IX)	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	3.6		
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	33.4	32.3	33.4	33.7	35.2	33.7	31.1	30.5	29.0	24.5		
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.3	20.8	22.1	22.8	24.3	24.5	23.1	20.9	20.9	20.9		
Midwest (PADD II)	55.2	54.8	52.6	52.6	52.0	52.5	54.1	49.4	51.5	48.5		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.5	66.2	62.8	63.0	63.7	64.1	64.4	61.5	61.9	61.8		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5		
West Coast (PADD V)	32.0	30.3	30.3	32.7	31.3	29.3	30.3	30.9	31.4	27.8		
Finished Motor Gasoline	170.0	166.0	160.4	167.6	169.8	168.0	165.8	157.9	158.4	148.4		
Reformulated	46.1	45.5	43.7	46.4	47.2	45.7	44.4	40.7	41.7	35.9		
Oxygenated	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6		
Other Finished	123.5	120.1	116.3	120.8	122.3	121.9	121.0	116.7	116.2	111.8		
Blending Components	52.0	52.1	53.1	49.2	49.0	48.3	48.6	46.1	48.2	45.1		
Week Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total Motor Gasoline	192.1	194.0	193.5	197.4	200.0	203.2	203.1	205.4	205.0	209.8	215.6	216.3
East Coast (PADD I)	48.4	49.9	48.4	49.2	50.6	51.5	52.7	52.7	53.3	55.7	59.5	58.9
New England (PADD IX)	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	24.5	24.7	24.2	24.4	26.1	25.8	27.0	27.7	27.7	30.0	31.4	32.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	20.2	21.1	20.7	20.7	21.3	21.9	21.5	20.8	21.6	21.3	23.5	21.9
Midwest (PADD II)	49.5	49.7	49.6	51.0	50.1	49.7	48.5	48.5	48.8	49.2	51.4	52.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.8	62.7	64.4	64.1	64.6	62.7	64.1	64.8	64.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9
West Coast (PADD V)	27.1	27.4	28.4	29.4	29.3	30.4	30.4	32.1	32.6	33.2	32.3	32.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	146.8	148.3	149.1	152.6	151.9	155.0	154.9	157.7	157.2	161.9	165.9	164.6
Reformulated	34.7	34.9	35.8	36.0	36.9	37.2	37.9	38.9	39.8	42.0	40.8	41.0
Oxygenated	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Other Finished	111.5	112.9	112.8	116.2	114.6	117.3	116.5	118.2	116.9	119.3	124.6	123.2
Blending Components	45.4	45.7	44.4	44.8	48.0	48.2	48.2	47.6	47.7	48.0	49.7	51.7

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2001 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

Source: See page 36.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels)

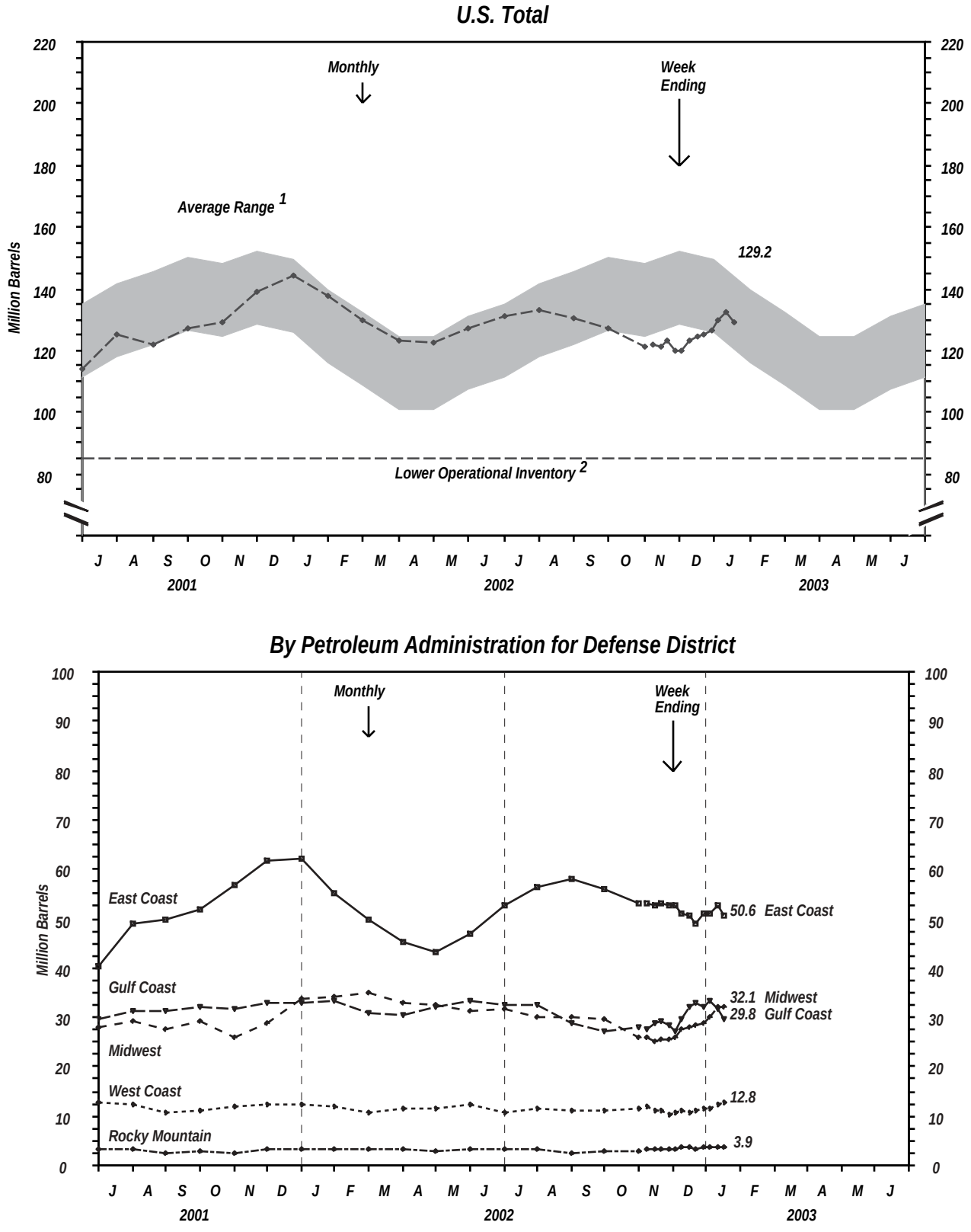
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Total U.S.	118.2	117.0	105.0	104.9	107.1	113.9	125.2	122.0	127.0	128.9	138.9	144.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.0	69.9	67.7	66.3	64.7	68.6	74.1	68.5	71.6	69.2	75.6	82.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	50.2	47.2	37.3	38.7	42.5	45.3	51.1	53.6	55.4	59.7	63.3	62.2
East Coast (PADD I)	45.6	41.7	31.2	33.0	37.0	40.4	49.1	49.8	52.0	57.0	61.7	62.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	16.7	16.0	13.8	15.1	15.4	16.5	20.5	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.7	22.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	28.9	25.7	17.3	17.8	21.6	23.9	28.6	31.9	33.9	38.2	42.0	39.8
New England (PADD IX)	8.0	6.1	4.0	4.3	4.8	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.8	9.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	25.7	22.7	15.4	17.7	21.5	22.2	27.7	29.0	31.5	34.5	36.9	37.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.9	12.8	11.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	12.1	14.0	14.8
Midwest (PADD II)	28.9	30.5	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.8	29.1	27.7	29.1	25.7	28.8	33.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	20.9	22.7	20.5	19.8	19.3	20.1	21.2	19.9	20.9	18.7	21.4	25.4
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.0	7.9	7.2	8.2	8.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.1	29.8	30.6	29.2	27.1	29.5	31.1	31.1	31.9	31.7	32.9	32.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	17.8	19.1	20.6	18.7	18.0	18.6	19.8	20.1	21.1	20.1	21.9	21.7
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.4	9.2	10.9	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.0	11.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.8	12.5	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	9.9	9.4	10.2	10.5	9.8	10.8	10.0	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.6
2002												
Total U.S.	137.8	130.0	123.0	122.6	127.4	130.9	133.4	130.6	127.1	121.5		
0.05% Sulfur and under	80.8	77.9	74.1	74.5	77.4	77.7	77.1	71.0	68.3	65.6		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	57.1	52.1	48.9	48.1	50.1	53.2	56.3	59.6	58.8	55.9		
East Coast (PADD I)	55.2	49.9	45.2	43.3	47.0	52.7	56.5	58.1	56.0	53.3		
0.05% Sulfur and under	21.0	18.8	15.9	14.9	18.2	21.1	20.9	19.6	17.7	16.4		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	34.2	31.2	29.3	28.4	28.9	31.6	35.6	38.5	38.4	36.9		
New England (PADD IX)	9.9	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	9.3	10.2	9.6	8.2		
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	32.4	28.5	25.5	24.4	26.4	30.6	33.3	34.8	34.3	33.5		
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.9	14.0	13.9	13.1	12.1	11.6		
Midwest (PADD II)	34.1	35.0	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.5	29.9	30.0	29.8	25.9		
0.05% Sulfur and under	26.2	27.0	25.1	24.8	23.6	23.0	22.5	21.7	20.7	18.5		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.5	7.5	8.4	9.1	7.4		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	33.2	31.0	30.5	32.1	33.5	32.6	32.4	28.9	27.1	27.9		
0.05% Sulfur and under	21.4	20.7	21.3	23.1	22.8	22.0	21.7	18.7	18.4	19.0		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	11.8	10.4	9.2	9.0	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	8.7	8.9		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0		
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.6		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4		
West Coast (PADD V)	12.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	10.9	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.4		
0.05% Sulfur and under	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	8.8	9.3	8.7	9.0	9.0		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3		

Week Ending: **2002-2003**	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total U.S.	121.9	121.4	122.9	120.0	119.8	123.3	124.7	124.9	126.8	129.7	132.3	129.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	65.7	66.2	68.3	65.8	67.6	70.2	72.5	73.2	74.7	76.7	79.2	78.0
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	56.2	55.3	54.6	54.1	52.3	53.1	52.3	51.7	52.1	53.0	53.1	51.3
East Coast (PADD I)	53.2	52.5	53.2	52.5	52.5	51.2	50.6	49.1	50.9	51.1	52.6	50.6
0.05% Sulfur and under	16.3	17.2	18.4	17.7	18.3	18.4	20.2	18.7	19.2	19.5	21.3	20.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	36.9	35.3	34.8	34.7	34.2	32.8	30.3	30.4	31.7	31.6	31.4	30.1
New England (PADD IX)	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	33.1	33.3	32.9	31.6	31.4	32.0	31.2	28.7	30.2	30.4	30.6	29.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.6	11.1	12.2	12.4	13.2	11.8	11.3	12.9	12.8	12.5	13.8	13.2
Midwest (PADD II)	25.9	25.3	25.6	25.5	25.8	27.7	27.8	28.6	28.7	29.9	31.9	32.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	18.1	17.7	18.1	17.5	18.1	19.9	19.8	20.8	21.2	22.0	23.8	24.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.6	29.0	29.3	28.2	27.2	29.8	32.1	32.8	32.2	33.2	31.5	29.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.1	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.8	21.9	22.3	20.6	19.2
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	8.7	9.7	9.6	9.0	7.9	9.8	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	12.0	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.4	12.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2

Notes: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding. • Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2001 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

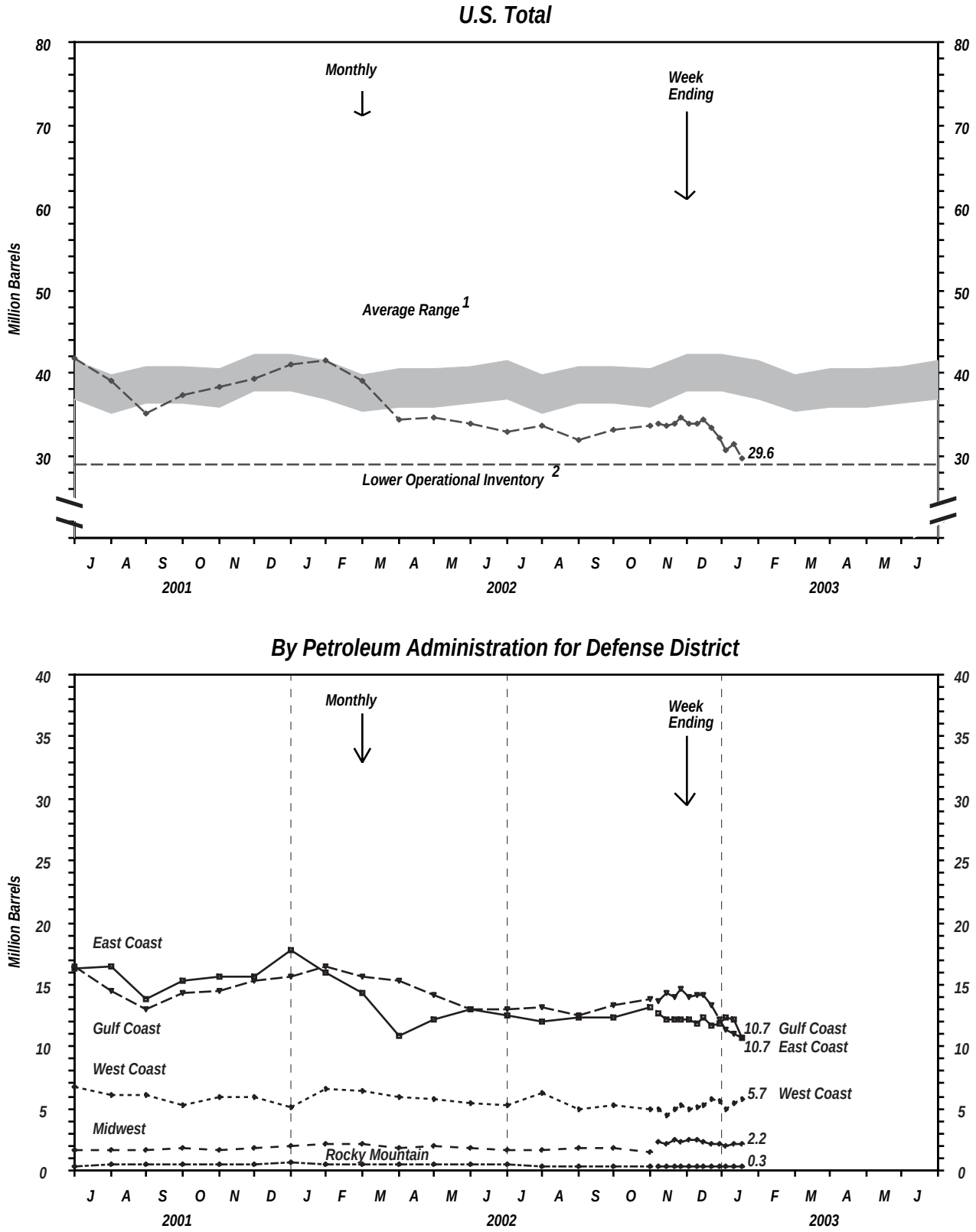
Source: See page 36.

Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Total U.S.	37.2	38.4	39.0	39.6	41.1	41.7	39.1	35.0	37.2	38.2	39.2	41.0
East Coast (PADD I)	14.1	14.0	12.4	13.7	15.9	16.4	16.4	13.8	15.4	15.6	15.6	17.8
New England (PADD IX)	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.1	10.1	9.0	9.9	12.1	11.4	11.9	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.3	12.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.3
Midwest (PADD II)	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.9	15.5	18.2	17.3	16.4	16.4	14.5	13.1	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.0
2002												
Total U.S.	41.6	39.1	34.4	34.6	33.9	32.7	33.6	31.9	33.0	33.7		
East Coast (PADD I)	15.9	14.3	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.4	13.1		
New England (PADD IX)	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8		
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	11.7	9.7	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.8		
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.8	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6		
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.5	15.7	15.3	14.1	13.1	12.9	13.2	12.6	13.3	13.8		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3		
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.2	4.9		
Week Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total U.S.	33.8	33.5	33.8	34.5	33.8	33.8	34.4	33.4	32.2	30.7	31.3	29.6
East Coast (PADD I)	12.7	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.8	12.3	11.7	11.9	12.3	12.2	10.7
New England (PADD IX)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	9.9	8.7	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.8
Midwest (PADD II)	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.6	14.4	14.0	14.6	14.0	14.2	14.1	13.3	12.2	11.3	11.1	10.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	4.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.7

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, July 2001 to Present



[1] Average level and width of average range (the shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, July 2001 to Present

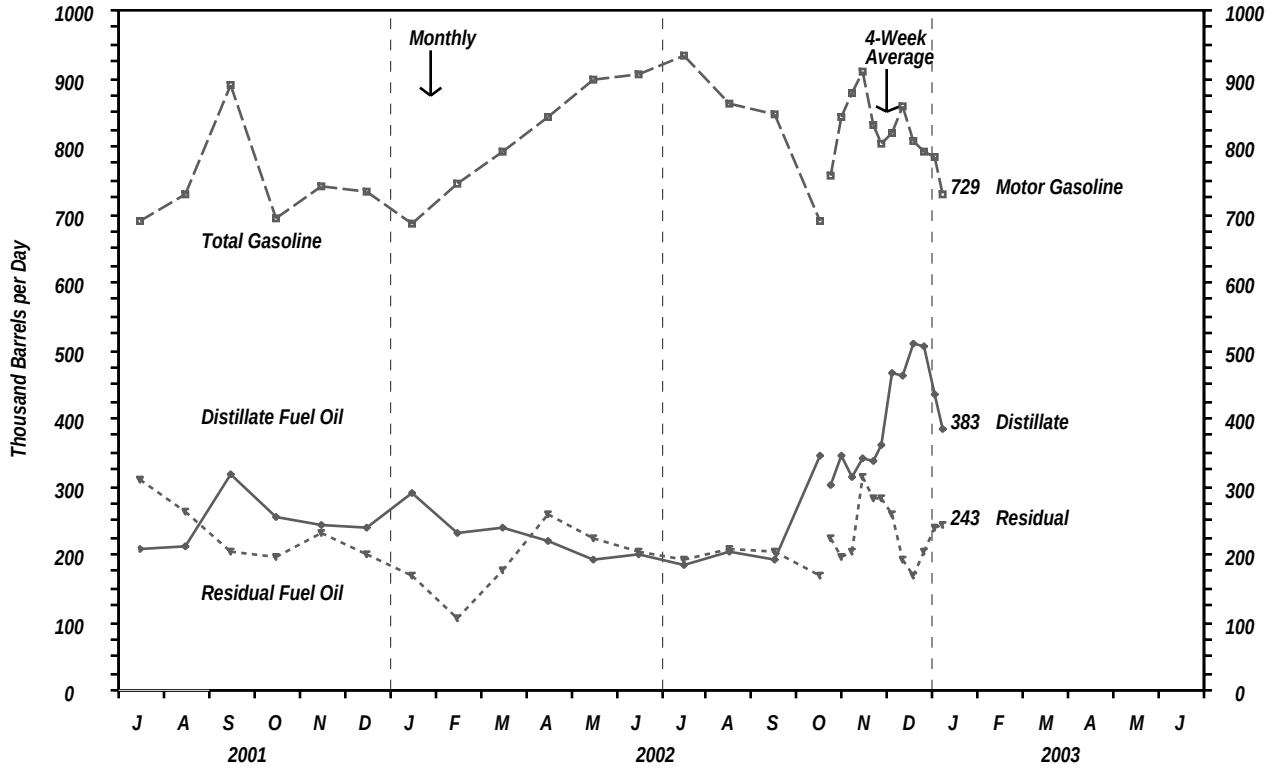


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 2001 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Total Motor Gasoline	782	687	637	775	805	862	692	729	890	696	742	732
Reformulated	212	184	151	184	228	289	201	184	240	232	245	259
Oxygenated	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Other Finished	307	210	195	267	244	201	242	231	289	204	207	232
Blending Components	264	293	291	319	332	372	250	314	350	261	290	242
Jet Fuel	242	230	145	153	175	161	129	123	166	63	104	94
Distillate Fuel Oil	789	635	348	288	310	302	209	212	317	253	244	241
0.05% Sulfur and under	206	187	113	104	120	150	119	100	189	91	97	87
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	584	448	235	185	191	152	90	112	128	163	147	155
Residual Fuel Oil	458	401	313	316	339	313	309	264	202	198	233	200
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,351	1,082	1,086	1,011	1,014	989	868	910	904	958	986	886
2002												
Total Motor Gasoline	685	746	792	842	899	904	932	862	849	691		
Reformulated	217	212	188	225	176	290	257	247	224	193		
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Finished	200	239	316	287	304	296	258	276	256	258		
Blending Components	269	295	288	329	419	318	417	340	369	240		
Jet Fuel	102	99	94	137	79	81	80	112	110	171		
Distillate Fuel Oil	292	231	239	219	191	199	183	202	193	345		
0.05% Sulfur and under	91	77	71	77	94	103	85	90	98	153		
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	201	154	168	142	97	97	99	112	95	192		
Residual Fuel Oil	170	106	177	257	223	204	193	209	205	169		
Other Petroleum Products[1]	952	945	1,004	930	1,015	916	896	891	876	873		
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total Motor Gasoline	757	843	879	908	830	804	820	857	809	792	784	729
Reformulated	211	229	242	286	240	249	242	269	258	233	232	163
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	252	298	314	323	281	246	231	233	202	253	315	317
Blending Components	294	316	324	299	309	309	346	355	350	306	237	249
Jet Fuel	185	170	161	126	132	158	154	146	112	113	115	154
Distillate Fuel Oil	301	346	313	343	336	361	465	461	508	505	437	383
0.05% Sulfur and under	145	170	146	143	142	119	132	121	123	124	117	95
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	156	175	167	200	194	242	333	340	385	381	320	288
Residual Fuel Oil	223	195	203	315	283	282	257	191	168	205	240	243
Other Petroleum Products[1]	759	790	765	743	835	841	896	820	763	714	803	792

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.
Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2001 to Present

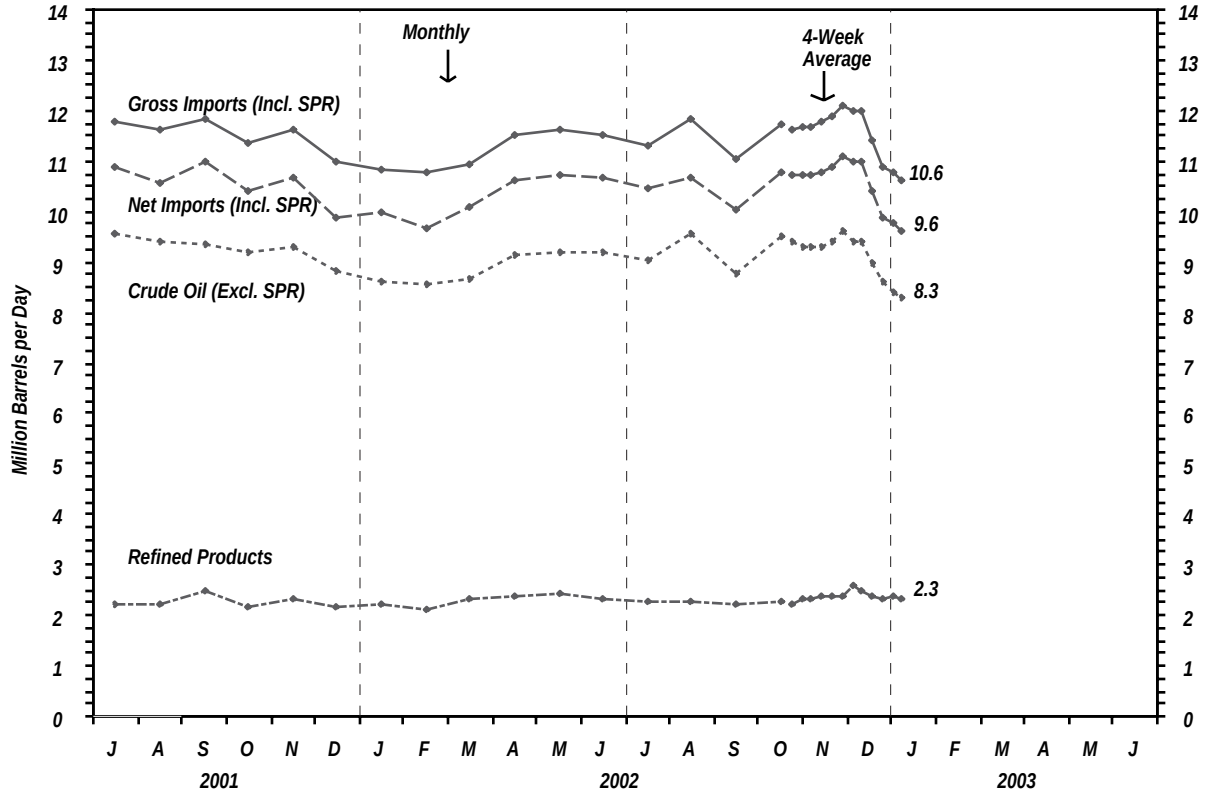


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8.9	8.6	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.8
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12.6	11.6	12.1	12.7	12.5	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.0
Total Exports[1]	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11.6	10.6	11.2	11.7	11.5	10.8	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.4	10.7	9.9
2002												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.5		
SPR	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Refined Products	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3		
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.8	11.0	11.7		
Total Exports[1]	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0		
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	10.0	9.6	10.1	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.0	10.8		
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.6
Total Exports[1]	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.6

[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 36.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 2001 to Present

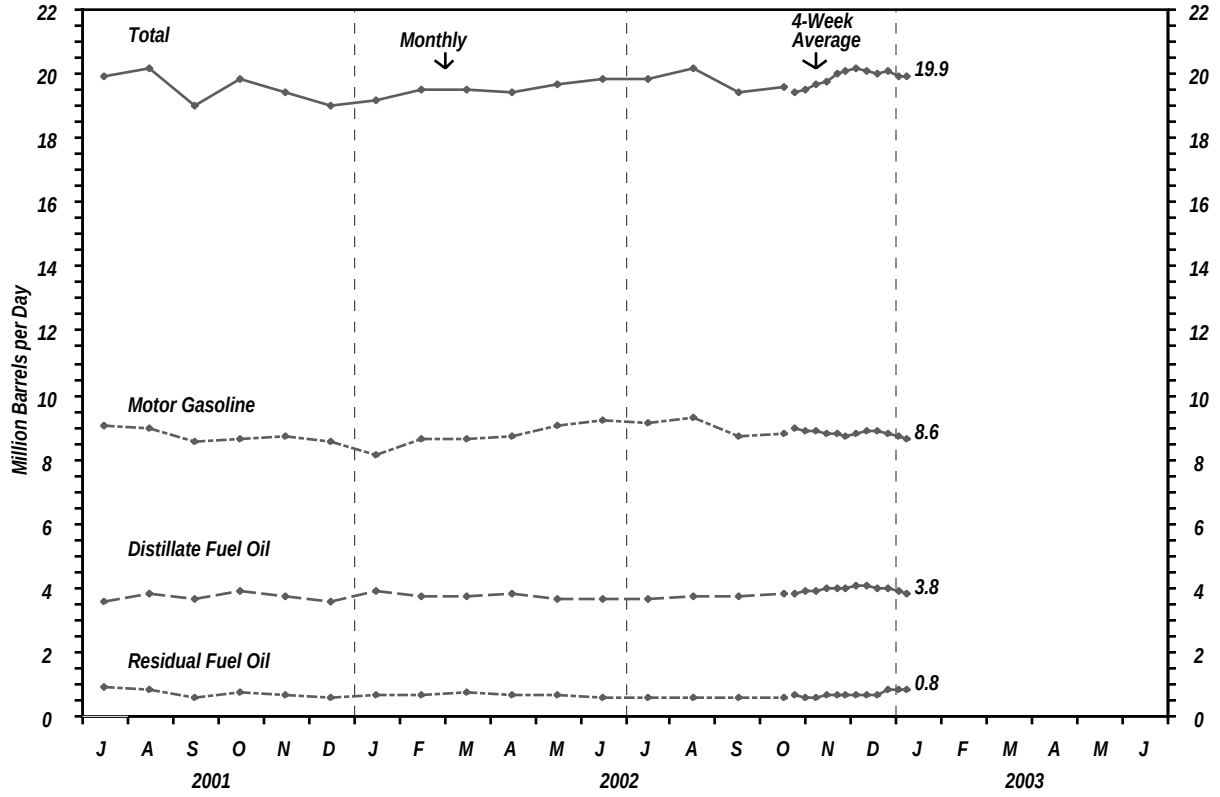


Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 2001 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6
Jet Fuel	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other Oils	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7
Total	20.1	19.7	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.2	19.0	19.8	19.4	19.0
2002												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.3	8.7	8.8		
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6		
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8		
Residual Fuel Oil	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		
Other Oils	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8		
Total	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	19.4	19.6		
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2002-2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other Oils	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
Total	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.9

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 36.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	12/20/02	12/27/02	01/03/03	01/10/03	01/17/03
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	E 5,758	E 5,749	E 5,752	E 5,728	E 5,702
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Inputs	14,640	14,965	14,880	15,035	14,637
East Coast (PADD I)	1,541	1,602	1,569	1,525	1,415
Midwest (PADD II)	2,965	3,136	3,157	3,304	3,245
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,153	7,163	7,072	7,079	6,875
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	493	498	541	529	528
West Coast (PADD V)	2,488	2,566	2,541	2,598	2,574
Gross Inputs	14,773	15,096	14,969	15,149	14,780
East Coast (PADD I)	1,530	1,629	1,586	1,534	1,422
Midwest (PADD II)	2,988	3,157	3,171	3,322	3,290
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,155	7,158	7,057	7,057	6,856
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	510	500	518	534	529
West Coast (PADD V)	2,590	2,652	2,637	2,702	2,683
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Percent Utilization	88.0	89.9	89.1	90.2	88.0
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4
Percent Utilization	90.5	92.5	91.2	92.3	90.0
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,862	8,796	8,599	8,452	8,093
East Coast (PADD I)	1,209	1,242	1,191	1,106	1,136
Midwest (PADD II)	2,008	2,025	1,969	2,039	1,941
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,856	3,772	3,636	3,627	3,305
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	256	274	291	279	287
West Coast (PADD V)	1,533	1,483	1,512	1,401	1,424
Reformulated	2,812	2,869	2,853	2,686	2,707
East Coast (PADD I)	681	770	830	729	750
Midwest (PADD II)	370	356	262	310	363
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	675	660	661	659	576
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,086	1,083	1,100	988	1,018
Oxygenated	1,015	1,003	1,076	1,030	973
East Coast (PADD I)	87	90	77	73	78
Midwest (PADD II)	717	701	667	675	592
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	40	40	64	66	71
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	55	52	93	65	76
West Coast (PADD V)	116	120	174	150	155
Other Finished	5,035	4,924	4,670	4,736	4,413
East Coast (PADD I)	441	382	284	304	308
Midwest (PADD II)	921	968	1,040	1,054	986
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,141	3,072	2,911	2,902	2,658
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	201	222	198	214	211
West Coast (PADD V)	331	280	238	263	251
Jet Fuel	1,556	1,582	1,447	1,530	1,522
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,556	1,582	1,447	1,530	1,522
East Coast (PADD I)	80	64	71	96	91
Midwest (PADD II)	197	187	172	208	225
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	806	853	775	775	748
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	29	26	20	35	39
West Coast (PADD V)	444	452	409	416	419
Commercial	1,404	1,439	1,325	1,368	1,390
East Coast (PADD I)	79	64	71	96	90
Midwest (PADD II)	187	176	167	200	215
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	727	757	689	643	667
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	24	21	18	26	35
West Coast (PADD V)	387	421	380	403	383
Military	152	143	122	162	132
East Coast (PADD I)	1	0	0	0	1
Midwest (PADD II)	10	11	5	8	10
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	79	96	86	132	81
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5	5	2	9	4
West Coast (PADD V)	57	31	29	13	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	12/20/02	12/27/02	01/03/03	01/10/03	01/17/03
Production by Product					
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,862	3,897	3,856	3,786	3,495
East Coast (PADD I)	510	570	517	481	356
Midwest (PADD II)	832	831	824	871	805
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,876	1,807	1,851	1,781	1,666
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	148	157	171	152	145
West Coast (PADD V)	496	532	493	501	523
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,730	2,761	2,662	2,723	2,513
East Coast (PADD I)	209	216	196	195	154
Midwest (PADD II)	651	682	654	702	622
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,318	1,321	1,284	1,279	1,191
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	127	132	140	130	122
West Coast (PADD V)	425	410	388	417	424
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,132	1,136	1,194	1,063	982
East Coast (PADD I)	301	354	321	286	202
Midwest (PADD II)	181	149	170	169	183
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	558	486	567	502	475
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	21	25	31	22	23
West Coast (PADD V)	71	122	105	84	99
Residual Fuel Oil	646	572	543	610	662
East Coast (PADD I)	147	140	103	136	153
Midwest (PADD II)	62	49	74	53	56
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	273	252	238	252	267
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8	11	11	10	9
West Coast (PADD V)	156	120	117	159	177
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	287.4	278.3	278.7	272.3	273.8
East Coast (PADD I)	12.6	14.0	11.2	12.0	10.8
Midwest (PADD II)	58.5	58.2	57.7	55.5	56.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	154.0	145.3	147.0	142.0	144.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.8
West Coast (PADD V)	49.8	48.2	50.3	50.2	49.8
SPR[1]	598.8	598.9	599.1	599.3	599.3
Total Motor Gasoline	205.4	205.0	209.8	215.6	216.3
East Coast (PADD I)	52.7	53.3	55.7	59.5	58.9
New England (PADD IX)	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	27.7	27.7	30.0	31.4	32.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	20.8	21.6	21.3	23.5	21.9
Midwest (PADD II)	48.5	48.8	49.2	51.4	52.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.6	62.7	64.1	64.8	64.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9
West Coast (PADD V)	32.1	32.6	33.2	32.3	32.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	157.7	157.2	161.9	165.9	164.6
Reformulated	38.9	39.8	42.0	40.8	41.0
East Coast (PADD I)	16.8	19.3	21.0	20.8	20.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	10.2	8.2	8.9	9.6	9.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	11.3	11.7	11.6	9.7	10.5
Oxygenated	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
East Coast (PADD I)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Finished	118.2	116.9	119.3	124.6	123.2
East Coast (PADD I)	29.0	27.0	28.1	31.9	31.6
Midwest (PADD II)	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.8	40.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	38.3	38.9	38.9	38.7	37.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
West Coast (PADD V)	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.0
Blending Components	47.6	47.7	48.0	49.7	51.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	12/20/02	12/27/02	01/03/03	01/10/03	01/17/03
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Jet Fuel	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.9	40.1
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	40.7	40.8	40.6	39.8	40.1
East Coast (PADD I)	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.2	9.4
Midwest (PADD II)	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.3	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	124.9	126.8	129.7	132.3	129.2
East Coast (PADD I)	49.1	50.9	51.1	52.6	50.6
New England (PADD IX)	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	28.7	30.2	30.4	30.6	29.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	12.9	12.8	12.5	13.8	13.2
Midwest (PADD II)	28.6	28.7	29.9	31.9	32.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.8	32.2	33.2	31.5	29.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9
West Coast (PADD V)	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.4	12.8
0.05% Sulfur and under	73.2	74.7	76.7	79.2	78.0
East Coast (PADD I)	18.7	19.2	19.5	21.3	20.5
New England (PADD IX)	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.7	9.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	8.0	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.1
Midwest (PADD II)	20.8	21.2	22.0	23.8	24.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	21.8	21.9	22.3	20.6	19.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
West Coast (PADD V)	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	51.7	52.1	53.0	53.1	51.3
East Coast (PADD I)	30.4	31.7	31.6	31.4	30.1
New England (PADD IX)	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	19.9	20.7	21.3	20.9	20.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.1
Midwest (PADD II)	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Residual Fuel Oil	33.4	32.2	30.7	31.3	29.6
East Coast (PADD I)	11.7	11.9	12.3	12.2	10.7
New England (PADD IX)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.8
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.3	12.2	11.3	11.1	10.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.7
Unfinished Oils	82.0	78.3	76.3	76.5	76.3
Other Oils	[E]197.2	[E]193.6	[E]187.1	[E]183.4	[E]179.8
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	970.9	955.0	953.0	951.3	945.1
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1,569.7	1,553.8	1,552.1	1,550.6	1,544.4
Imports					
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,145	7,631	8,289	8,489	8,745
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,145	7,631	8,289	8,489	8,745
East Coast (PADD I)	1,363	1,528	1,387	1,514	1,726
Midwest (PADD II)	907	700	845	709	1,014
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,497	4,592	5,207	5,452	4,998
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	321	292	225	295	288
West Coast (PADD V)	1,057	519	625	519	719
SPR	0	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	1,038	589	740	767	820
Reformulated	469	122	184	152	195
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0
Other Finished	281	143	413	422	290
Blending Components	288	324	143	193	335

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	12/20/02	12/27/02	01/03/03	01/10/03	01/17/03
Imports					
Jet Fuel	68	84	192	115	224
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	68	84	192	115	224
Distillate Fuel Oil	449	497	399	404	231
0.05% Sulfur and under	164	128	87	90	74
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	285	369	312	314	157
Residual Fuel Oil	253	207	275	223	267
Other	601	839	674	1,099	554
Total Products Imports	2,409	2,216	2,280	2,608	2,096
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	11,554	9,847	10,569	11,097	10,841
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	10,531	8,824	9,613	10,141	9,885
Exports					
Total	E1,023	E1,023	E956	E956	E956
Crude Oil	E10	E10	E10	E10	E10
Products	E1,013	E1,013	E946	E946	E946
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,063	8,989	8,411	8,335	8,645
Jet Fuel	1,839	1,618	1,648	1,731	1,681
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,839	1,618	1,648	1,731	1,681
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,133	3,970	3,697	3,686	4,022
Residual Fuel Oil	894	796	870	595	1,023
Other Oils	4,282	5,061	5,153	4,916	4,734
Total Products Supplied	20,211	20,434	19,780	19,263	20,105

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.
Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Source: See page 36.

Table 11. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 01/17/03

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 01/17/03	Week Ending 01/10/03	Absolute Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 2003	Cumulative Daily Averages 2002	Difference
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	E5,702	E5,728	-26			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,735	8,479	256			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,745	8,489	256			
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0			
(5) Exports	E10	E10	0			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	-22	22			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-226	918	-1,144			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	E0	E0	0			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	426	-68	494			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,637	15,035	-398			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[6]	E2,086	E2,086	0			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	E199	E199	0			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E0	E0	0			
(14) Processing Gain	E928	E953	-25			
(15) Net Product Imports[4]	1,150	1,662	-512			
(16) Gross Product Imports[4]	2,096	2,608	-512			
(17) Product Exports[4]	E946	E946	0			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[5,11]	1,105	-672	1,777			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,105	19,263	842			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[6]	8,645	8,335	310			
(21) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0			
(22) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,681	1,731	-50			
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,022	3,686	336			
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,023	595	428			
(25) Other Oils[7]	4,734	4,916	-182			
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,105	19,263	842			
Total Net Imports	9,885	10,141	-256			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 4, 2003, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2003 become available.

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	01/17/03	01/10/03	01/17/02	Difference from Previous Week	Difference from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[8]	273.8	272.3	316.3	1.5	-42.5
Total Motor Gasoline	216.3	215.6	216.1	0.7	0.2
Reformulated	41.0	40.8	45.5	0.2	-4.5
Oxygenated	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Other Finished	123.2	124.6	120.0	-1.4	3.2
Blending Components	51.7	49.7	50.2	2.0	1.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.1	39.8	41.6	0.3	-1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[11]	129.2	132.3	141.1	-3.1	-11.9
0.05% Sulfur and under	78.0	79.2	81.5	-1.2	-3.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	51.3	53.1	59.5	-1.8	-8.2
Residual Fuel Oil	29.6	31.3	41.3	-1.7	-11.7
Unfinished Oils	76.3	76.5	89.5	-0.2	-13.2
Other Oils[9]	E179.8	E183.4	190.8	-3.6	-11.0
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[11]	945.1	951.3	1,036.7	-6.2	-91.6
Crude Oil in SPR[10]	599.3	599.3	552.5	0.0	46.8
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[11]	1,544.4	1,550.6	1,589.2	-6.2	-44.8

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[5] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[6] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[7] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.
[8] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[9] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.
[10] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[11] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports, crude oil production, and other oils stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of these estimates.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Sources: See page 36.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices[1]
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect: 17 Jan 03	10 Jan 03	3 Jan 03	4 Jan 02	5 Jan 01	7 Jan 00	1 Jan 99	1 Jan 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	28.12	27.25	27.39	17.68	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	27.17	26.30	26.44	17.33	20.30	22.85	9.63	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	26.42	25.55	25.69	17.03	19.40	22.10	9.28	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	28.86	28.29	28.37	19.87	22.60	23.94	10.50	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	27.44	26.87	27.28	18.63	21.25	22.20	10.20	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	28.43	27.65	28.03	19.40	22.05	23.61	10.50	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	29.42	27.69	27.85	18.90	21.15	23.55	9.83	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	28.72	26.93	27.08	18.56	20.40	23.05	9.58	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	28.28	27.48	27.93	19.08	23.67	21.75	NA	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	27.59	26.92	27.30	18.25	20.20	22.90	9.38	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	28.12	27.25	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	10.03	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	31.57	30.88	31.69	19.67	24.05	24.28	10.78	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	30.86	30.19	31.16	19.88	23.35	23.85	10.60	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	30.75	30.14	31.13	19.81	23.35	23.85	10.40	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	30.91	30.17	30.40	19.63	23.75	23.25	10.65	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	32.42	34.03	35.03	18.89	23.05	23.25	9.95	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	30.99	30.42	30.25	17.78	23.57	23.42	9.45	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Total OPEC[4]	NA	29.05	28.22	28.47	18.94	21.87	23.19	9.96	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	31.45	30.10	31.36	21.20	24.52	23.26	10.44	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	31.57	31.04	31.06	19.62	23.35	23.95	10.60	14.20
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	31.58	31.08	31.78	19.80	26.98	23.89	10.25	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	25.39	25.45	24.51	11.55	18.22	19.71	6.01	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	30.88	30.31	30.14	17.72	23.46	23.32	9.37	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	28.56	27.09	26.29	14.30	17.21	19.84	6.38	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	30.51	29.76	29.07	17.71	24.11	23.98	9.05	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	28.76	27.89	27.32	15.15	20.78	28.20	8.50	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	30.29	29.70	30.60	18.43	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	31.61	30.98	30.92	18.05	23.20	23.15	9.90	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	28.21	27.96	28.63	17.78	20.15	21.80	9.00	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.55	9.13	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	28.14	27.36	27.71	18.76	21.05	23.20	9.95	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	31.24	31.45	32.22	20.14	25.25	23.85	10.60	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	31.43	31.84	32.54	20.31	28.15	25.43	10.95	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	30.34	29.05	30.31	20.85	23.52	23.36	10.09	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	32.24	33.53	34.38	18.81	22.85	23.20	9.85	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	30.12	29.27	29.55	18.45	22.54	23.13	9.52	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	29.61	28.77	29.03	18.68	22.10	23.17	9.76	13.08
United States[9]	NA	29.21	28.44	28.52	17.06	21.77	22.68	9.10	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.
[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.
[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.
[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.
[5] On 60 days credit.
[6] Effective July 19, 1996, the Total Non-OPEC price reflects the decision by Gabon to leave the organization. Total OPEC prices from that date forward have been adjusted accordingly.
[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.
[8] Price (f.o.b.) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.
[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

Note: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars.
NA=Not Applicable.
R=Revised data.
Source: See page 36.

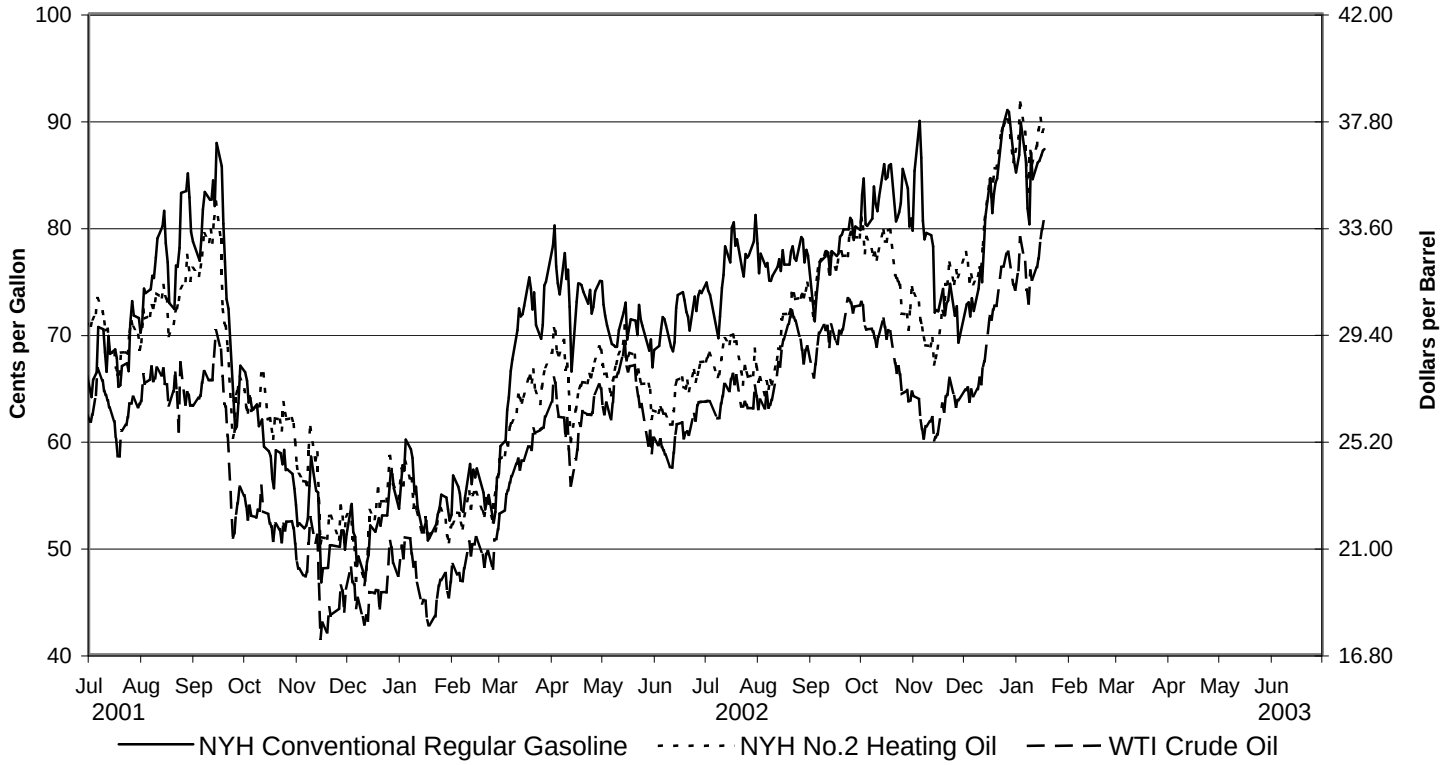
Table 13. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, 2001 to Present
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	29.59	29.61	27.26	27.49	28.63	27.64	26.42	27.36	26.21	22.18	19.80	19.39
Brent	25.62	27.50	24.52	25.64	28.29	27.82	24.62	25.66	25.62	20.55	18.76	18.71
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	82.88	82.57	78.48	94.68	92.92	72.69	68.26	77.51	76.09	59.93	51.99	51.73
U.S. Gulf Coast	86.52	81.63	76.96	99.97	92.48	73.61	67.32	77.90	74.56	56.29	50.58	50.84
Los Angeles	88.52	108.33	109.10	103.48	101.38	85.75	68.53	90.16	94.96	74.41	58.47	51.41
Rotterdam (ARA)	70.76	77.41	73.39	87.59	94.43	73.30	64.64	68.07	71.49	55.57	48.82	45.85
Singapore	71.64	74.73	71.42	77.64	79.02	64.43	57.60	63.44	70.53	53.01	48.84	53.75
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	87.03	86.23	81.61	103.83	114.80	85.26	71.56	78.70	77.12	60.63	53.80	53.62
U.S. Gulf Coast	89.70	85.85	87.36	108.61	104.48	80.83	71.10	82.11	77.66	58.25	51.74	52.61
Los Angeles	93.52	113.33	117.04	133.26	115.63	95.92	74.06	95.77	102.16	80.54	64.47	57.41
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	84.54	78.55	74.08	78.25	77.20	75.67	69.81	73.30	73.15	62.88	55.68	52.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	85.39	76.94	69.18	73.67	75.30	74.32	68.09	71.83	71.81	60.51	53.73	50.06
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	72.83	74.73	71.15	73.53	75.38	74.94	70.90	72.99	74.68	66.28	56.81	51.61
Singapore	67.56	65.65	63.73	70.87	73.44	71.36	67.99	68.31	70.05	60.83	53.53	47.81
2002												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	19.71	20.72	24.53	26.18	27.04	25.52	26.97	28.39	29.66	28.84	26.35	29.46
Brent	19.42	20.28	23.70	25.73	25.35	24.08	25.74	26.65	28.40	27.54	24.34	28.33
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	54.41	55.33	69.78	74.41	70.30	71.68	76.56	76.87	77.76	82.62	76.55	80.78
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.77	53.92	71.40	77.66	73.96	73.62	75.61	75.03	77.60	82.62	69.08	77.99
Los Angeles	56.49	62.21	82.36	79.65	78.30	85.08	80.02	82.83	82.20	81.57	77.87	75.90
Rotterdam (ARA)	48.45	48.48	60.76	71.72	69.75	68.98	73.25	73.44	77.46	74.70	64.08	71.66
Singapore	49.86	57.61	66.58	71.50	70.60	68.20	67.33	66.87	72.62	70.51	66.54	72.34
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	56.34	57.50	71.29	80.49	77.66	75.43	81.24	78.76	78.99	84.28	79.11	83.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	56.20	56.22	76.85	81.66	77.95	76.00	79.49	76.98	79.19	84.53	73.38	80.84
Los Angeles	62.49	68.21	88.36	85.65	84.30	91.08	86.02	88.83	88.20	87.57	83.87	81.90
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	53.56	54.08	63.57	66.72	66.60	64.60	67.85	70.12	77.34	76.79	71.99	82.10
U.S. Gulf Coast	50.93	51.81	61.06	64.21	64.01	62.11	65.42	68.03	75.78	75.41	70.21	79.56
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	52.31	52.76	61.31	64.33	64.42	62.88	67.40	70.42	76.56	75.48	69.06	79.57
Singapore	49.85	51.79	59.28	65.69	66.66	65.28	65.61	66.71	73.36	77.44	69.31	73.57

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily: Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2002-2003	**12/27**	**1/3**	**1/6**	**1/7**	**1/8**	**1/9**	**1/10**	**1/13**	**1/14**	**1/15**	**1/16**	**1/17**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	32.38	31.96	32.29	31.20	30.66	31.95	31.59	32.08	32.42	33.23	33.58	33.88
Brent	30.98	30.97	31.43	30.78	29.30	30.26	30.07	30.46	31.36	31.73	32.29	31.57
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	90.16	86.95	86.25	81.75	80.25	86.98	84.48	86.03	86.18	86.70	87.15	87.30
U.S. Gulf Coast	89.26	85.90	84.23	80.73	79.23	85.23	83.63	85.63	86.74	86.83	87.18	87.55
Los Angeles	85.63	84.13	86.50	84.00	80.50	81.00	82.00	89.50	86.00	85.75	85.75	88.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	75.80	77.57	78.75	75.07	72.52	73.37	79.03	79.03	80.73	82.72	83.57	79.60
Singapore	75.71	78.51	80.71	79.88	77.38	76.43	76.43	76.55	77.02	78.45	80.71	81.67
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	92.28	88.83	88.00	83.90	83.05	88.80	86.10	88.05	88.48	89.23	89.25	89.40
U.S. Gulf Coast	91.48	88.27	86.23	82.33	81.23	87.23	85.73	87.78	88.61	88.83	89.18	89.55
Los Angeles	91.63	90.13	92.50	90.00	86.50	87.00	88.00	95.50	92.00	91.75	91.75	94.50
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	89.82	88.43	89.08	84.95	83.46	87.28	86.10	87.78	89.25	90.36	89.09	89.25
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.07	86.37	86.53	82.53	80.38	84.33	83.98	85.15	86.78	87.55	86.65	86.90
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	87.16	86.28	87.61	85.06	79.63	81.55	81.23	83.70	86.09	86.41	86.17	84.74
Singapore	78.79	77.68	78.81	75.71	75.00	75.48	75.48	75.95	77.86	79.76	80.60	80.95

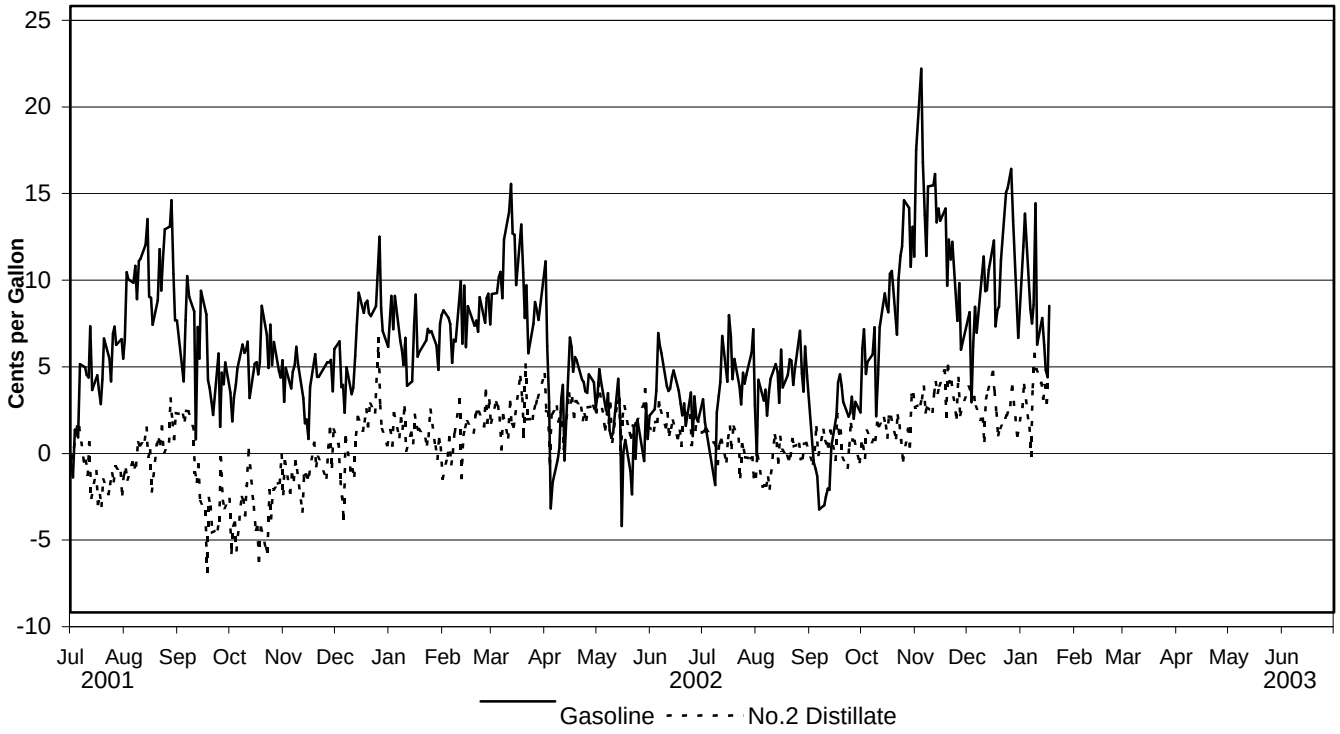
NA=Not Available
Note: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Technical Note 2, page 42, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 9. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 10. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA)



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Technical Note 3, page 42, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 36.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, 2001 to Present
(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	86.23	79.56	75.03	79.08	79.26	78.39	71.51	74.48	74.44	63.96	55.77	52.90
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.29	80.40	70.78	74.90	79.34	76.07	69.76	73.40	72.82	61.95	53.61	50.48
Los Angeles	84.05	83.64	80.95	84.51	87.43	87.40	73.98	81.04	83.30	69.45	59.08	52.01
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	85.79	83.10	78.35	80.77	84.64	78.68	71.66	78.23	75.66	63.92	56.41	53.85
U.S. Gulf Coast	86.99	81.47	74.81	76.95	82.06	76.83	71.13	76.37	73.81	62.22	54.28	51.49
Los Angeles	84.60	88.20	81.91	81.63	82.28	83.55	76.92	79.05	81.48	68.10	60.53	57.22
Rotterdam (ARA)	76.58	79.93	75.98	77.95	81.71	80.54	75.62	75.56	77.13	68.29	58.35	55.32
Singapore	70.75	72.57	68.71	71.94	73.20	73.36	68.91	69.87	74.03	61.78	53.45	51.76
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	60.49	55.68	55.51	54.27	55.00	48.45	46.02	47.93	48.21	42.67	38.17	39.42
U.S. Gulf Coast	66.35	60.29	57.33	57.18	56.13	52.23	48.47	47.55	52.80	43.67	37.56	39.29
Los Angeles	50.85	52.61	53.60	50.43	57.78	51.56	50.22	49.83	54.64	51.11	42.53	42.58
Rotterdam (ARA)	51.29	51.24	51.32	51.07	51.11	48.12	44.79	45.31	49.66	41.22	38.67	37.38
Singapore	46.64	50.62	51.07	51.94	56.06	51.61	48.51	52.64	55.31	48.83	39.29	41.04
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	77.35	59.34	55.83	54.68	51.28	43.75	38.96	41.53	42.12	39.50	33.09	30.06
Conway	83.51	65.12	61.58	60.35	56.93	48.34	43.21	45.78	46.85	44.13	35.47	29.72
Northwest Europe	66.39	56.09	53.50	52.19	51.26	45.57	35.02	37.53	43.41	41.09	37.89	32.14
2002												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	53.79	55.27	64.45	68.54	67.80	65.54	68.80	72.42	79.15	79.22	73.95	82.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	51.58	53.21	62.87	66.61	65.38	63.16	66.76	70.96	79.15	79.11	71.06	80.42
Los Angeles	53.60	57.01	68.30	69.72	66.80	67.88	69.37	78.49	86.44	82.68	77.74	82.29
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	56.19	57.62	64.83	68.67	69.09	67.95	71.60	75.05	81.66	81.46	73.96	83.13
U.S. Gulf Coast	53.26	55.11	63.04	66.86	66.65	65.26	69.12	72.22	79.99	79.01	70.78	81.10
Los Angeles	57.86	59.92	68.43	69.74	68.53	68.64	71.61	78.82	86.56	81.67	75.95	86.73
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.84	56.16	64.44	67.11	69.10	67.21	69.63	73.06	81.55	79.74	72.94	79.76
Singapore	54.22	53.64	60.20	65.18	66.39	63.79	65.66	69.14	78.10	77.32	70.42	76.66
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	38.25	35.58	46.07	52.89	55.26	54.16	53.73	60.54	61.66	62.81	57.23	63.74
U.S. Gulf Coast	36.82	36.73	45.88	53.66	54.97	55.96	53.22	57.65	60.44	65.03	56.99	61.86
Los Angeles	43.34	42.67	41.46	46.60	56.88	59.44	59.93	60.13	62.45	68.49	68.79	68.79
Rotterdam (ARA)	40.34	36.98	42.94	48.10	49.70	48.00	52.97	53.62	61.28	67.69	59.33	64.90
Singapore	40.82	43.16	49.01	54.33	57.30	55.25	57.01	59.07	60.19	58.94	55.40	60.88
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	29.13	31.29	38.02	41.46	40.56	37.46	37.16	41.50	47.14	47.89	47.17	52.32
Conway	26.48	27.88	35.80	40.08	38.12	35.17	35.28	41.33	45.89	47.13	47.89	52.22
Northwest Europe	40.66	36.99	37.04	38.56	39.97	39.05	38.09	41.46	49.99	52.67	53.25	63.44

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily: Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2002-2003	**12/27**	**1/3**	**1/6**	**1/7**	**1/8**	**1/9**	**1/10**	**1/13**	**1/14**	**1/15**	**1/16**	**1/17**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	90.09	88.60	89.43	85.20	83.71	87.53	86.60	88.23	89.80	90.46	89.92	89.78
U.S. Gulf Coast	90.14	88.59	87.70	83.53	81.33	84.98	84.23	85.45	87.53	88.28	87.00	87.25
Los Angeles	89.50	89.00	90.50	82.50	81.50	81.50	80.50	84.50	84.50	85.00	86.50	86.50
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	92.28	90.39	90.70	86.58	84.21	88.03	86.75	89.13	90.38	90.71	90.37	90.48
U.S. Gulf Coast	91.09	89.30	89.15	84.23	81.83	85.03	84.18	86.13	87.66	88.58	87.53	87.53
Los Angeles	94.38	93.13	94.00	88.50	86.25	92.00	90.00	91.25	93.00	93.00	92.50	92.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	84.75	85.11	87.40	85.96	83.09	85.06	84.00	87.25	88.53	88.61	88.08	86.57
Singapore	81.19	79.32	82.14	79.88	79.29	78.33	78.33	78.10	78.57	78.57	83.33	83.69
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	69.48	68.54	69.40	69.00	66.62	68.17	69.36	71.43	75.00	75.60	77.38	77.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	66.68	68.54	69.36	69.36	67.57	69.36	71.43	72.93	74.71	75.60	77.98	77.38
Los Angeles	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79
Rotterdam (ARA)	70.39	66.78	64.64	62.57	61.06	59.74	62.76	63.32	65.58	69.73	72.18	70.48
Singapore	63.24	64.38	63.89	63.15	62.32	62.69	62.69	64.07	65.08	66.65	68.12	68.12
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	55.44	55.47	55.94	54.82	54.44	55.50	55.50	56.63	57.13	58.82	60.13	60.25
Conway	54.49	54.50	54.00	52.50	52.69	53.63	53.75	54.00	55.57	57.19	60.38	59.94
Northwest Europe	65.04	67.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.62	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.62

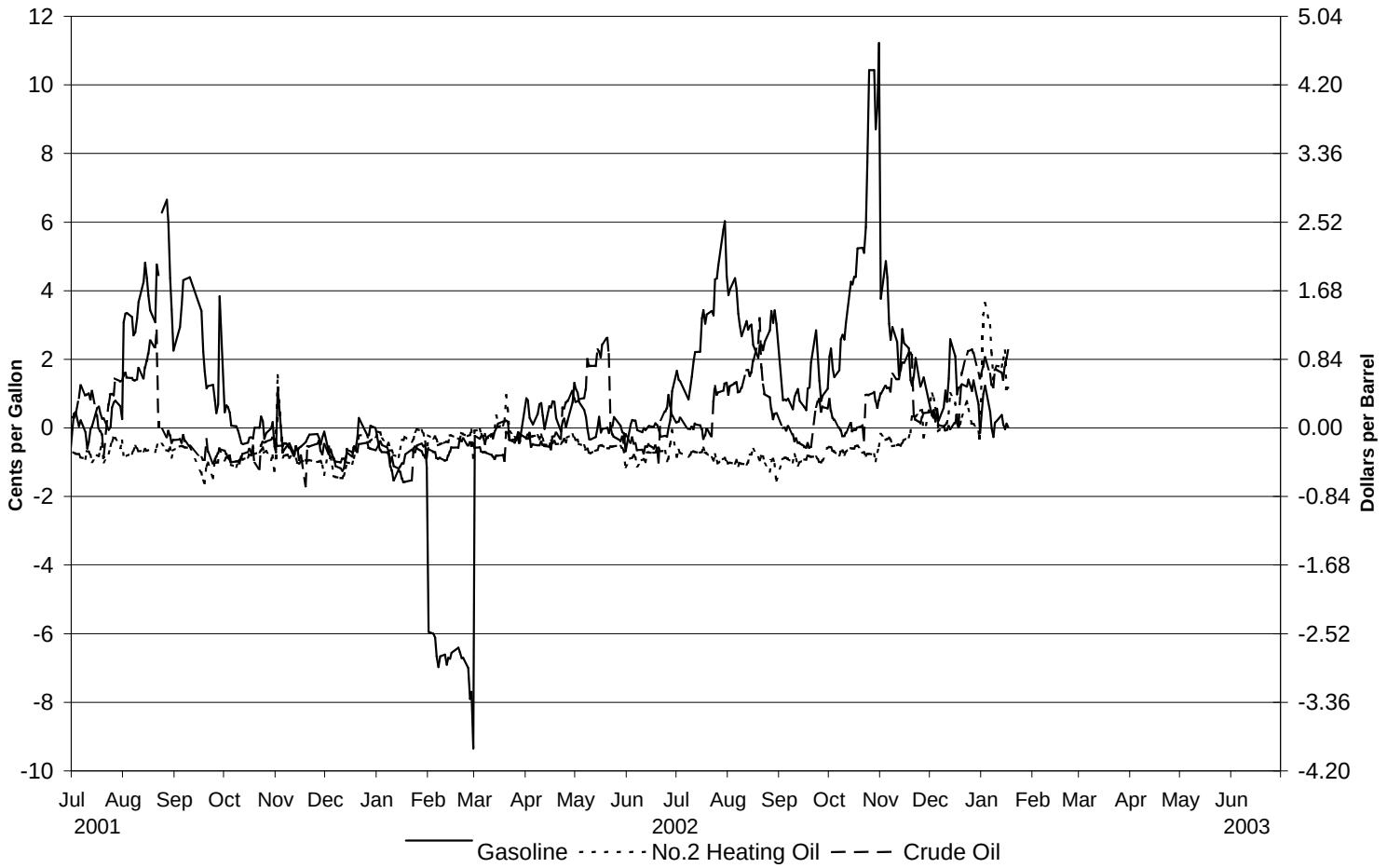
NA=Not Available
Note: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Technical Note 2, page 42, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Table 15. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

		Mon 1/6/2003	Tue 1/7/2003	Wed 1/8/2003	Thu 1/9/2003	Fri 1/10/2003	Mon 1/13/2003	Tue 1/14/2003	Wed 1/15/2003	Thu 1/16/2003	Fri 1/17/2003
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)											
February	2003	32.10	31.08	30.56	31.99	31.68	32.26	32.37	33.21	33.66	33.91
March	2003	31.44	30.55	30.06	31.28	30.96	31.59	31.78	32.45	32.81	32.96
April	2003	30.17	29.63	29.29	30.32	30.00	30.64	30.96	31.52	31.83	31.96
May	2003	28.99	28.73	28.52	29.38	29.04	29.64	29.97	30.48	30.82	30.95
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)											
February	2003	88.20	84.18	83.51	89.25	87.19	89.90	89.16	90.43	90.76	91.11
March	2003	88.07	84.53	84.11	89.43	87.32	89.86	89.39	90.80	90.97	91.43
April	2003	92.22	89.68	89.96	93.73	91.82	94.16	94.19	96.00	96.50	96.98
May	2003	90.47	88.63	89.06	92.18	90.32	92.56	92.74	94.35	94.85	95.53
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)											
February	2003	88.79	84.88	83.21	87.50	86.53	88.38	89.16	90.86	89.67	89.86
March	2003	85.80	82.70	81.78	85.80	84.71	86.59	87.16	88.61	88.53	88.68
April	2003	80.70	78.55	78.13	81.55	80.16	81.99	82.61	83.51	84.08	84.38
May	2003	75.65	74.25	74.38	76.95	75.36	77.19	77.96	78.51	79.53	79.93
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)											
February	2003	54.40	53.20	53.00	53.60	54.00	54.00	55.75	57.25	58.75	58.50
March	2003	52.00	51.00	50.75	51.25	51.75	51.75	53.00	55.00	55.75	55.25
April	2003	48.50	48.00	48.00	48.75	49.25	49.25	50.50	52.00	52.50	52.00
May	2003	48.00	47.50	47.50	47.75	48.25	48.60	49.75	51.50	52.00	51.50

NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 4, page 42, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 36.

Figure 11. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month



NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 5, page 42, for more information about the data in this chart.
Source: See page 36.

Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 2000 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000												
Motor Gasoline	132.9	141.5	155.6	150.6	152.6	166.6	159.1	150.6	158.8	157.1	155.7	148.3
Conventional Areas	131.9	140.9	153.8	147.6	149.6	164.5	156.8	148.0	156.2	154.6	153.3	145.8
RFG Areas	137.3	144.1	163.4	162.1	161.1	169.5	168.1	161.9	169.1	167.4	165.3	159.0
Regular	128.9	137.7	151.6	146.5	148.7	163.3	155.1	146.5	155.0	153.2	151.7	144.3
Conventional Areas	127.9	137.1	149.8	143.7	145.6	161.2	152.9	143.9	152.5	150.8	149.5	141.8
RFG Areas	131.7	139.1	157.0	155.1	156.2	166.7	161.6	154.3	161.9	160.0	158.3	151.6
Midgrade	138.5	146.8	161.1	156.4	158.1	170.9	164.4	156.3	164.0	162.4	161.1	153.7
Conventional Areas	137.1	145.8	158.8	152.9	154.5	168.4	161.6	153.0	160.7	159.1	158.0	150.4
RFG Areas	143.5	150.1	170.1	169.2	167.3	174.4	174.4	168.6	176.1	174.5	172.2	166.2
Premium	147.1	155.2	169.6	165.1	166.7	178.9	173.5	165.3	172.5	171.0	169.7	162.8
Conventional Areas	146.0	154.5	167.7	162.0	163.7	176.8	171.1	162.4	169.6	168.2	167.2	159.9
RFG Areas	151.4	157.5	176.3	175.5	174.1	182.0	182.1	176.6	182.4	181.0	179.0	173.6
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	135.6	146.1	147.9	142.2	142.0	142.1	143.4	146.6	163.7	163.7	162.1	156.5
2001												
Motor Gasoline	148.7	149.0	145.0	159.1	173.8	165.8	146.6	146.1	155.7	135.7	121.2	112.7
Conventional Areas	146.7	147.1	142.3	155.7	168.9	158.6	138.1	142.2	153.9	131.2	117.7	111.1
RFG Areas	156.1	156.5	155.5	167.7	184.6	180.3	163.3	153.7	159.3	144.5	128.1	115.8
Regular	144.7	145.0	140.9	155.2	170.2	161.6	142.1	142.1	152.2	131.5	117.1	108.6
Conventional Areas	142.7	143.1	138.4	151.7	165.4	154.8	134.0	138.6	150.6	127.4	113.9	107.2
RFG Areas	150.0	150.0	148.3	162.9	180.6	175.8	158.2	149.1	155.2	140.0	123.5	111.4
Midgrade	154.1	154.4	150.6	164.6	178.5	171.2	152.9	151.0	160.0	140.9	126.5	117.9
Conventional Areas	151.6	152.0	147.3	160.7	173.0	163.0	143.4	146.3	157.2	135.6	122.3	115.8
RFG Areas	162.6	163.2	162.9	174.2	190.5	187.3	171.2	160.1	165.5	151.1	134.7	121.8
Premium	163.0	163.5	159.6	173.2	186.9	180.1	162.2	160.1	168.2	149.9	135.7	127.1
Conventional Areas	160.9	161.4	156.6	169.8	181.9	172.6	153.2	155.5	165.9	145.2	131.9	125.4
RFG Areas	170.3	170.7	169.5	181.6	198.3	194.7	179.0	168.6	172.4	158.6	142.6	130.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	152.4	149.2	139.9	142.2	149.6	148.2	137.5	139.0	149.5	134.8	125.9	116.7
2002												
Motor Gasoline	114.8	115.5	128.9	143.9	143.4	142.4	143.8	143.8	144.1	148.6	146.1	142.9
Conventional Areas	113.4	112.9	125.9	140.2	139.4	138.0	140.2	139.8	140.3	146.6	142.4	138.9
RFG Areas	117.7	120.6	134.9	151.2	151.4	150.9	150.8	151.7	151.7	152.6	153.3	150.8
Regular	110.7	111.4	124.9	139.7	139.2	138.2	139.7	139.6	140.0	144.5	141.9	138.6
Conventional Areas	109.4	109.0	122.1	136.2	135.3	134.1	136.4	135.8	136.3	142.7	138.5	134.8
RFG Areas	113.4	116.2	130.7	146.9	147.0	146.6	146.3	147.1	147.2	148.3	148.7	146.1
Midgrade	119.9	120.8	134.3	149.4	149.0	147.8	149.2	149.1	149.4	153.7	151.3	148.4
Conventional Areas	118.0	117.6	130.5	145.1	144.3	142.8	144.9	144.4	144.9	151.2	147.0	143.7
RFG Areas	123.6	127.0	141.5	157.8	157.8	157.3	157.4	158.2	158.2	158.5	159.5	157.3
Premium	129.2	129.7	142.7	158.2	158.0	156.7	158.0	158.3	158.6	162.9	160.7	158.0
Conventional Areas	127.8	127.2	139.8	154.7	153.9	152.4	154.3	154.1	154.7	160.8	156.9	153.7
RFG Areas	131.8	134.4	148.1	164.9	165.5	164.7	164.7	166.0	166.0	166.8	167.8	166.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	115.3	115.2	123.0	130.9	130.5	128.6	129.9	132.8	141.1	146.2	142.0	142.9

2002-2003	**11/4**	**11/11**	**11/18**	**11/25**	**12/2**	**12/9**	**12/16**	**12/23**	**12/30**	**1/6**	**1/13**	**1/20**
Motor Gasoline	148.9	148.0	145.1	142.3	140.8	140.4	140.7	144.3	148.4	148.7	149.6	150.2
Conventional Areas	146.6	144.5	141.0	137.6	135.8	135.7	136.3	141.1	145.7	145.3	146.3	146.3
RFG Areas	153.4	155.0	153.1	151.5	150.7	149.7	149.4	150.7	153.6	155.4	156.2	157.9
Regular	144.8	143.9	140.9	138.0	136.4	136.0	136.3	140.1	144.1	144.4	145.4	145.9
Conventional Areas	142.7	140.6	137.0	133.6	131.6	131.6	132.2	137.1	141.7	141.2	142.3	142.2
RFG Areas	148.9	150.5	148.6	146.8	145.9	144.8	144.6	146.0	149.1	150.7	151.6	153.4
Midgrade	154.1	153.1	150.3	147.6	146.4	145.9	146.2	149.7	153.7	154.1	155.1	155.7
Conventional Areas	151.3	148.9	145.6	142.3	140.5	140.5	141.1	145.9	150.6	150.2	151.2	151.2
RFG Areas	159.6	161.2	159.4	157.9	157.5	156.3	156.0	156.9	159.8	161.6	162.5	164.3
Premium	163.2	162.4	159.9	157.3	156.2	155.7	155.8	159.2	163.0	163.9	164.5	165.1
Conventional Areas	160.8	158.8	155.6	152.4	150.9	150.6	151.0	155.7	160.2	160.3	161.0	161.2
RFG Areas	167.6	169.3	167.9	166.5	166.0	165.1	164.8	165.8	168.3	170.4	171.0	172.4
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	144.2	142.7	140.5	140.5	140.7	140.5	140.1	144.0	149.1	150.1	147.8	148.0

NA=Not Available

Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Technical Note 1, page 42, for more information about data in this table.
Sources: See page 36.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	12/23/2002	12/30/2002	1/6/2003	1/13/2003	1/20/2003
All Grades					
PADD I	**145.8**	**149.6**	**150.9**	**150.9**	**151.0**
Conventional Areas	142.0	146.7	148.1	148.0	148.1
RFG Areas	151.6	154.1	155.2	155.2	155.2
PADD IX	**151.8**	**154.4**	**155.6**	**155.9**	**155.9**
Conventional Areas	152.0	154.3	155.2	154.8	154.7
RFG Areas	151.8	154.4	155.6	156.0	156.0
PADD IY	**151.6**	**154.5**	**155.7**	**155.6**	**155.5**
Conventional Areas	150.0	153.8	155.4	155.4	155.2
RFG Areas	152.4	154.8	155.9	155.6	155.6
PADD IZ	**139.8**	**144.7**	**146.0**	**146.1**	**146.3**
Conventional Areas	139.5	144.5	145.9	145.9	146.1
RFG Areas	144.0	146.8	148.0	148.6	148.8
PADD II	**142.2**	**148.1**	**144.9**	**147.2**	**146.9**
Conventional Areas	141.6	147.2	144.2	146.5	145.7
RFG Areas	145.0	152.1	148.3	150.9	152.5
PADD III	**138.4**	**143.2**	**144.5**	**144.3**	**145.0**
Conventional Areas	139.0	143.8	144.6	144.4	145.1
RFG Areas	136.7	141.3	144.2	143.9	144.6
PADD IV	**142.1**	**142.9**	**145.1**	**145.3**	**145.4**
Conventional Areas	142.1	142.9	145.1	145.3	145.4
PADD V	**150.8**	**151.9**	**155.0**	**156.7**	**159.8**
Conventional Areas	140.2	141.1	141.8	143.8	145.1
RFG Areas	156.4	157.7	162.1	163.6	167.6
State					
New York	**160.5**	**163.0**	**164.7**	**164.7**	**164.4**
Conventional Areas	158.2	160.1	162.6	163.3	163.2
RFG Areas	162.0	164.7	166.0	165.6	165.1
Minnesota	**142.5**	**149.4**	**142.9**	**142.7**	**144.3**
Texas	**137.7**	**142.8**	**144.7**	**144.2**	**145.0**
Conventional Areas	138.3	143.7	145.0	144.4	145.2
RFG Areas	136.7	141.3	144.2	143.9	144.6
Colorado	**141.1**	**143.9**	**150.0**	**149.9**	**149.5**
California	**156.9**	**158.2**	**162.7**	**164.2**	**168.2**
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	157.1	159.1	159.9	159.5	160.0
Chicago	146.9	153.6	150.9	153.9	155.8
Houston	137.0	139.9	143.3	142.8	143.7
Denver	140.4	142.9	149.8	149.6	148.6
Los Angeles	150.0	151.6	157.9	158.4	162.6
San Francisco	168.2	169.4	173.5	176.7	180.8
Regular					
PADD I	**140.9**	**144.8**	**146.0**	**146.0**	**146.2**
Conventional Areas	136.9	141.7	143.0	143.0	143.1
RFG Areas	146.8	149.4	150.5	150.6	150.6
PADD IX	**147.4**	**150.1**	**151.2**	**151.6**	**151.6**
Conventional Areas	147.7	150.2	151.0	150.4	150.4
RFG Areas	147.4	150.1	151.2	151.7	151.7
PADD IY	**147.0**	**149.9**	**151.2**	**151.1**	**151.0**
Conventional Areas	146.0	149.6	151.2	151.4	151.1
RFG Areas	147.5	150.1	151.2	150.9	151.0
PADD IZ	**134.4**	**139.4**	**140.6**	**140.6**	**140.9**
Conventional Areas	134.1	139.3	140.5	140.5	140.7
RFG Areas	137.9	140.9	142.0	142.6	142.8
PADD II	**139.2**	**145.0**	**141.9**	**144.2**	**143.8**
Conventional Areas	138.6	144.2	141.3	143.5	142.7
RFG Areas	141.8	148.9	144.9	147.6	149.1
PADD III	**134.0**	**138.9**	**140.1**	**139.9**	**140.7**
Conventional Areas	134.5	139.5	140.2	140.0	140.8
RFG Areas	132.3	136.9	139.8	139.4	140.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices (continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	12/23/2002	12/30/2002	1/6/2003	1/13/2003	1/20/2003
Regular					
PADD IV	**138.2**	**138.9**	**141.1**	**141.3**	**141.4**
Conventional Areas	138.2	138.9	141.1	141.3	141.4
PADD V	**145.9**	**147.0**	**150.0**	**151.8**	**154.8**
Conventional Areas	136.0	136.9	137.6	139.7	141.0
RFG Areas	151.5	152.7	157.1	158.7	162.8
State					
New York	**156.0**	**158.4**	**160.2**	**160.4**	**160.0**
Conventional Areas	153.6	155.7	158.2	159.0	158.8
RFG Areas	157.5	160.2	161.5	161.3	160.7
Minnesota	**140.3**	**147.2**	**140.7**	**140.6**	**142.1**
Texas	**133.3**	**138.5**	**140.4**	**139.9**	**140.7**
Conventional Areas	134.0	139.5	140.8	140.2	141.1
RFG Areas	132.3	136.9	139.8	139.4	140.1
Colorado	**137.1**	**139.6**	**145.7**	**145.5**	**145.2**
California	**152.0**	**153.2**	**157.7**	**159.2**	**163.4**
Metropolitan Area					
New York	152.2	154.2	155.2	154.9	155.4
Chicago	143.4	150.2	147.3	150.4	152.1
Houston	132.3	135.3	138.4	137.9	138.9
Denver	135.9	138.2	145.2	144.9	144.0
Los Angeles	144.6	146.1	152.7	153.3	157.7
San Francisco	163.3	165.1	168.7	171.9	176.2
Midgrade					
PADD I	**149.5**	**153.4**	**154.7**	**154.7**	**154.7**
Conventional Areas	145.7	150.6	151.8	151.8	151.9
RFG Areas	156.3	158.6	159.8	159.8	159.7
PADD IX	**157.9**	**160.1**	**161.4**	**161.8**	**161.8**
Conventional Areas	157.8	160.0	161.1	161.1	161.0
RFG Areas	157.9	160.1	161.5	161.9	161.8
PADD IY	**155.1**	**157.8**	**159.1**	**158.8**	**158.7**
Conventional Areas	151.7	155.9	157.0	156.7	156.6
RFG Areas	156.8	158.8	160.1	159.8	159.7
PADD IZ	**144.5**	**149.4**	**150.7**	**150.8**	**150.9**
Conventional Areas	144.2	149.2	150.5	150.6	150.7
RFG Areas	148.6	152.6	152.7	153.4	153.7
PADD II	**147.2**	**153.4**	**149.7**	**152.5**	**152.2**
Conventional Areas	146.4	152.4	148.6	151.5	150.7
RFG Areas	150.9	158.7	155.0	157.8	159.6
PADD III	**144.4**	**148.9**	**150.6**	**150.2**	**150.8**
Conventional Areas	145.0	149.6	150.8	150.3	150.9
RFG Areas	142.4	146.8	149.8	149.6	150.5
PADD IV	**146.5**	**147.6**	**149.7**	**150.0**	**150.1**
Conventional Areas	146.5	147.6	149.7	150.0	150.1
PADD V	**158.3**	**159.8**	**162.8**	**164.3**	**167.5**
Conventional Areas	146.6	147.5	148.0	149.7	151.3
RFG Areas	163.0	164.7	168.7	170.0	173.9
State					
New York	**165.4**	**167.8**	**168.9**	**168.6**	**168.3**
Conventional Areas	162.8	164.2	166.3	167.0	166.9
RFG Areas	166.6	169.4	170.1	169.3	169.0
Minnesota	**145.3**	**152.6**	**146.2**	**145.1**	**146.8**
Texas	**143.3**	**148.3**	**150.1**	**149.8**	**150.5**
Conventional Areas	143.8	149.3	150.3	149.9	150.6
RFG Areas	142.4	146.8	149.8	149.6	150.5
Colorado	**146.4**	**150.1**	**156.6**	**156.4**	**155.7**
California	**163.3**	**165.1**	**169.1**	**170.4**	**174.4**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Regional Retail Motor Gasoline Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	12/23/2002	12/30/2002	1/6/2003	1/13/2003	1/20/2003
Midgrade					
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	161.7	163.7	164.3	163.7	164.0
Chicago	152.4	159.3	156.9	159.5	162.2
Houston	142.6	145.3	149.0	148.5	149.4
Denver	146.9	150.0	156.8	156.5	155.4
Los Angeles	156.6	158.8	163.9	164.4	168.4
San Francisco	174.4	176.6	180.0	183.0	186.9
Premium					
PADD I	**159.1**	**162.7**	**164.3**	**164.2**	**164.2**
Conventional Areas	155.5	160.0	161.7	161.6	161.7
RFG Areas	164.8	166.9	168.2	168.0	168.0
PADD IX	**167.2**	**169.6**	**171.1**	**170.8**	**171.1**
Conventional Areas	167.0	168.7	170.0	170.1	170.0
RFG Areas	167.2	169.7	171.2	170.9	171.2
PADD IY	**163.3**	**166.1**	**167.3**	**167.1**	**167.0**
Conventional Areas	160.9	165.2	166.6	166.5	166.3
RFG Areas	164.5	166.5	167.7	167.4	167.3
PADD IZ	**154.0**	**158.5**	**160.3**	**160.3**	**160.4**
Conventional Areas	153.6	158.2	160.1	160.0	160.1
RFG Areas	160.3	161.9	164.0	164.5	164.7
PADD II	**156.3**	**162.5**	**159.3**	**161.5**	**161.7**
Conventional Areas	155.4	161.5	158.3	160.5	160.3
RFG Areas	160.4	167.5	164.4	166.7	169.0
PADD III	**154.3**	**158.6**	**160.1**	**159.9**	**160.5**
Conventional Areas	154.8	159.1	160.1	159.8	160.4
RFG Areas	152.7	157.1	160.1	160.1	160.8
PADD IV	**156.8**	**158.1**	**160.0**	**160.4**	**160.6**
Conventional Areas	156.8	158.1	160.0	160.4	160.6
PADD V	**169.2**	**170.0**	**173.6**	**175.2**	**178.1**
Conventional Areas	159.7	160.5	161.1	162.7	164.4
RFG Areas	173.4	174.4	179.3	180.9	184.3
State					
New York	**172.3**	**174.7**	**176.3**	**176.1**	**175.9**
Conventional Areas	171.2	172.7	175.3	175.7	175.6
RFG Areas	172.9	175.9	176.8	176.3	176.1
Minnesota	**153.3**	**159.9**	**153.7**	**153.2**	**155.1**
Texas	**153.4**	**158.1**	**160.0**	**159.7**	**160.5**
Conventional Areas	153.9	158.7	159.9	159.4	160.3
RFG Areas	152.7	157.1	160.1	160.1	160.8
Colorado	**157.9**	**161.1**	**167.6**	**167.5**	**167.2**
California	**173.8**	**174.8**	**179.8**	**181.4**	**184.9**
Metropolitan Area					
New York City	169.8	171.9	172.4	171.8	172.1
Chicago	161.8	168.1	166.1	168.6	171.6
Houston	152.5	155.4	159.5	159.0	159.6
Denver	158.0	160.6	167.5	167.2	166.2
Los Angeles	166.9	168.8	174.6	175.0	178.4
San Francisco	184.9	183.0	190.0	193.5	196.9

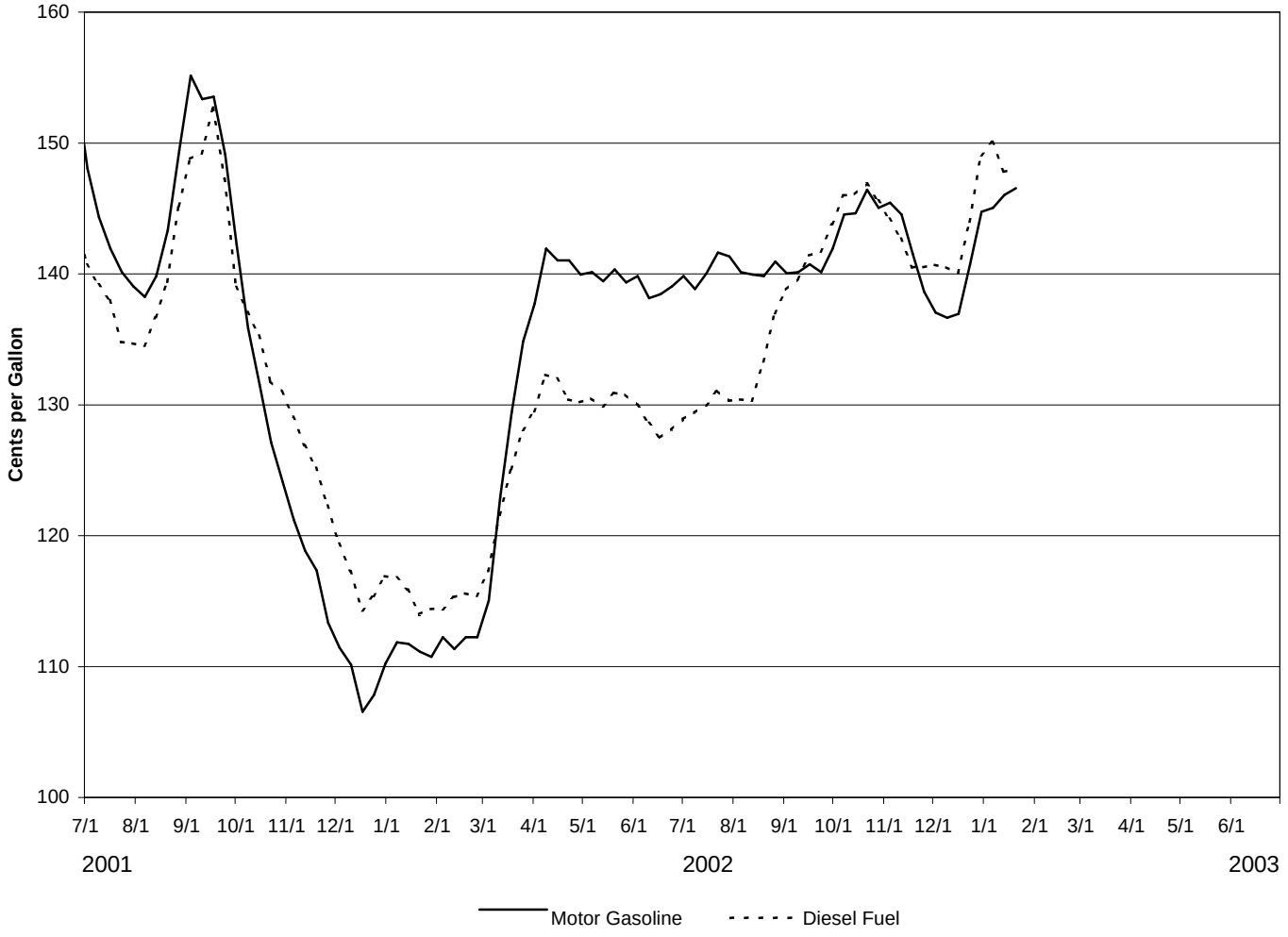
NA=Not Available
Note: See Technical Note 1, page 42, for more information about the data in this table. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 36.

Table 18. U.S. Retail On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	12/23/2002	12/30/2002	1/6/2003	1/13/2003	1/20/2003
On-Highway Diesel Fuel					
U.S. Average	144.0	149.1	150.1	147.8	148.0
PADD I	144.8	150.6	151.7	150.3	151.0
PADD IX	152.4	155.4	156.5	159.3	159.4
PADD IY	153.4	158.1	159.1	158.5	158.9
PADD IZ	140.5	147.0	148.1	145.9	146.9
PADD II	143.8	149.3	149.5	146.7	145.9
PADD III	139.4	144.8	147.3	144.6	145.4
PADD IV	143.4	145.1	146.0	144.5	144.5
PADD V	150.6	154.0	154.6	152.0	152.8
California	154.3	157.7	158.6	155.9	157.1

Source: See page 36.

Figure 12. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices



Source: See page 36.

Table 19. Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PADD
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon; Excluding Taxes)

2001	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crude Oil												
Refiners' Acquisition Cost												
Domestic	26.83	27.66	25.64	25.12	26.37	26.30	25.13	25.44	25.48	21.79	18.99	17.34
Imported	24.49	24.97	23.01	22.99	24.63	23.95	22.76	23.77	22.51	18.76	16.06	15.95
Composite	25.45	26.09	24.05	23.87	25.31	24.92	23.76	24.44	23.73	20.04	17.24	16.52
Regular Motor Gasoline												
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets												
U.S.	103.5	103.3	99.6	114.0	127.0	115.6	97.2	100.1	107.6	86.3	73.1	65.9
PADD 1	100.8	101.6	96.6	108.1	118.3	112.4	96.7	92.9	96.7	83.2	69.8	63.5
PADD 2	106.1	103.5	98.0	118.6	136.0	114.1	90.9	107.2	117.9	83.3	72.5	68.0
PADD 3	97.4	98.9	94.4	108.4	116.9	108.0	90.7	91.1	97.6	81.4	67.2	61.9
PADD 5	109.6	111.7	115.2	121.8	134.4	132.7	119.3	105.5	113.2	102.5	86.2	69.1
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	92.4	92.2	89.2	104.3	113.2	95.8	81.5	88.7	92.2	72.0	61.6	57.1
PADD 1	91.3	91.2	86.3	101.0	108.6	93.2	80.3	83.7	84.4	68.4	59.2	56.5
PADD 2	94.5	89.9	86.2	107.0	121.5	95.4	79.6	97.2	99.4	70.2	60.9	57.8
PADD 3	88.2	87.8	82.7	98.3	102.2	86.4	73.5	79.6	83.2	65.0	56.5	54.3
PADD 5	96.0	103.6	108.0	115.0	120.5	112.2	95.7	94.4	105.0	89.4	72.9	59.8
No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users, Residential												
U.S.	138.6	134.3	129.4	127.3	124.9	120.3	113.6	114.3	117.5	114.2	111.0	108.0
PADD 1	139.7	135.2	130.4	127.9	124.8	120.3	114.1	114.4	116.8	114.8	112.2	109.8
PADD 2	129.1	125.7	117.7	118.9	122.4	116.5	108.4	113.4	120.5	109.6	101.1	95.0
PADD 3	NA	NA	91.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.0	88.8	81.7
PADD 5	142.0	142.2	141.2	138.3	141.5	137.1	125.8	NA	128.9	123.3	115.7	107.6
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets[1]												
U.S.	105.4	101.2	93.5	96.8	104.3	100.5	90.4	94.7	102.1	88.7	79.7	71.3
PADD 1	109.1	103.7	94.9	97.5	99.6	97.8	91.4	91.5	95.4	85.3	78.2	72.4
PADD 2	103.2	99.1	90.9	95.1	107.1	100.5	87.9	96.6	105.9	89.8	80.1	70.8
PADD 3	100.4	97.5	89.3	91.2	96.0	96.4	88.2	89.2	93.2	82.4	74.4	68.6
PADD 5	113.3	107.9	105.3	106.4	108.3	107.7	99.4	98.6	108.6	95.6	87.1	74.7
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	90.7	85.4	78.4	82.4	88.6	84.6	75.6	80.6	83.6	71.3	62.4	56.6
PADD 1	91.4	83.9	77.5	80.9	82.0	80.4	74.1	76.3	77.5	67.5	61.4	58.6
PADD 2	92.6	87.3	78.6	84.2	96.9	87.6	78.0	87.8	93.0	77.7	66.8	57.5
PADD 3	87.3	82.9	73.9	76.9	83.1	81.5	73.1	75.2	76.9	65.7	57.5	52.7
PADD 5	89.9	91.2	87.1	90.2	92.1	90.9	78.1	83.8	87.5	74.7	64.5	56.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	88.3	87.0	81.1	80.2	84.0	83.6	76.8	77.8	82.4	67.5	62.5	55.6
PADD 1	88.7	87.2	79.7	80.1	84.5	83.0	75.2	78.0	81.2	66.6	61.1	54.9
PADD 2	89.5	87.1	79.6	79.5	86.5	84.2	76.0	79.9	82.4	68.2	61.7	55.2
PADD 3	85.4	84.8	77.2	76.7	81.7	80.1	73.5	75.8	78.8	63.8	59.6	53.8
PADD 5	88.7	87.5	85.2	82.6	83.2	85.5	80.1	77.2	85.1	70.4	65.2	57.1
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	88.3	87.1	80.5	79.6	83.5	82.7	75.7	77.4	80.2	67.8	61.9	55.3
PADD 1	89.8	87.9	80.7	80.4	84.5	82.3	75.4	77.2	80.3	68.5	60.4	55.6
PADD 2	90.4	89.4	81.0	82.1	89.8	86.1	77.5	81.8	86.7	72.1	63.3	56.8
PADD 3	85.5	84.5	77.0	77.0	81.0	79.9	73.2	75.2	77.7	64.6	61.0	53.6
PADD 5	91.4	89.1	87.5	83.8	84.5	86.9	82.2	80.0	85.6	73.8	67.1	59.1
Residual Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	62.4	60.4	57.6	53.4	54.3	52.7	50.9	51.0	54.1	49.0	42.5	41.9
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	59.4	57.5	54.1	51.0	51.8	49.1	46.5	46.0	48.1	43.7	38.9	38.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PADD (continued)
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon; Excluding Taxes)

2002	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crude Oil											[E] Initial	
Refiners' Acquisition Cost											Estimates	
Domestic	17.85	18.70	21.57	24.27	25.78	24.81	25.37	26.87	28.43	27.82	NA	NA
Imported	16.93	18.13	22.78	23.87	24.29	23.33	24.86	25.76	27.14	25.99	23.86	25.92
Composite	17.31	18.37	22.26	24.03	24.94	23.98	25.08	26.24	27.68	26.70	24.59	26.61
Regular Motor Gasoline												
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets												
U.S.	68.7	69.5	84.7	96.8	95.8	94.8	96.4	96.2	96.7	101.8	98.4	95.2
PADD 1	66.6	66.9	80.1	94.9	93.7	91.4	92.3	93.6	94.3	99.2	98.7	94.8
PADD 2	70.1	69.8	87.5	97.1	96.4	96.1	98.8	97.2	98.4	105.9	96.6	95.5
PADD 3	65.6	65.9	81.4	94.3	92.8	90.1	90.3	90.5	92.0	98.4	97.7	91.8
PADD 5	71.9	77.4	92.6	103.6	102.2	105.1	105.9	104.7	102.9	100.0	102.8	99.0
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	59.7	61.3	76.3	84.7	83.7	83.2	85.4	85.1	86.7	91.3	83.2	83.1
PADD 1	59.1	59.7	73.3	83.6	82.7	80.8	83.4	83.9	85.4	89.6	82.6	84.1
PADD 2	59.8	60.8	78.5	84.8	85.2	85.3	88.7	86.2	87.9	95.3	82.7	83.7
PADD 3	56.6	57.6	72.4	81.6	79.6	77.9	79.8	80.2	82.9	88.3	78.5	77.4
PADD 5	64.6	70.2	86.4	92.8	91.6	96.3	94.6	95.3	94.2	92.0	91.1	86.5
No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users, Residential												
U.S.	109.7	108.6	109.9	111.2	108.9	104.9	102.9	103.9	109.8	114.4	114.1	125.0
PADD 1	111.6	110.4	111.8	113.0	110.9	107.7	105.3	105.3	110.4	114.3	114.1	125.4
PADD 2	94.0	93.8	96.2	98.2	96.8	92.3	93.1	96.8	106.7	114.0	112.8	119.2
PADD 3	77.1	77.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.2	NA	96.4	100.5
PADD 5	104.8	105.1	113.2	115.0	114.1	109.8	105.7	110.4	116.2	121.7	120.9	126.9
Sales to End Users Through Retail Outlets[1]												
U.S.	69.9	70.7	79.1	84.9	84.7	82.7	84.6	87.8	95.4	99.8	96.2	95.7
PADD 1	73.4	73.3	80.2	85.9	86.3	83.9	85.5	87.6	94.2	98.7	94.8	97.2
PADD 2	67.8	68.6	77.2	83.5	83.3	81.2	84.0	87.1	94.6	100.2	96.4	97.2
PADD 3	68.0	68.8	76.7	82.2	82.3	79.7	81.2	84.3	92.0	97.1	93.7	NA
PADD 5	75.1	77.4	88.1	90.8	89.0	88.8	89.3	95.2	104.1	102.9	101.3	99.3
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	56.6	58.1	67.3	71.0	70.9	68.6	71.4	75.6	83.4	85.0	79.2	83.7
PADD 1	59.1	59.9	66.7	70.1	70.1	67.6	70.6	73.4	80.6	81.5	77.2	82.6
PADD 2	55.6	57.7	68.1	72.4	72.2	69.5	73.3	77.5	85.7	88.9	84.5	88.1
PADD 3	53.0	54.3	65.4	68.1	68.2	65.8	68.8	72.2	81.2	83.4	78.3	81.5
PADD 5	56.6	60.2	71.8	73.9	73.2	73.0	73.4	82.1	88.2	86.7	80.8	84.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	58.1	58.4	64.3	70.0	70.9	68.8	72.2	75.2	82.9	84.6	76.6	80.6
PADD 1	58.4	58.7	64.1	70.0	71.9	69.4	73.4	74.5	81.9	85.0	75.8	80.3
PADD 2	57.7	58.6	64.3	70.9	72.0	69.2	72.9	75.1	82.8	85.4	76.4	81.0
PADD 3	54.8	55.5	61.2	67.9	68.4	65.9	70.0	73.6	79.3	82.7	74.0	76.8
PADD 5	60.6	60.4	67.1	70.4	70.9	70.0	71.9	76.5	86.0	84.9	78.8	82.7
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	57.3	57.4	64.2	69.5	69.6	67.9	71.5	74.1	81.6	83.6	76.1	80.2
PADD 1	59.5	60.8	65.1	70.9	71.7	70.3	72.8	74.5	82.5	85.6	77.8	81.4
PADD 2	59.4	61.1	68.3	73.8	72.9	69.8	74.1	76.5	85.2	87.5	78.2	82.2
PADD 3	55.0	54.7	61.2	67.2	67.8	65.2	69.2	71.5	78.2	81.0	72.7	77.4
PADD 5	61.8	59.9	67.5	71.2	69.9	69.9	73.2	77.9	86.8	85.6	79.9	83.3
Residual Fuel Oil												
Sales to End Users												
U.S.	44.3	44.2	48.9	55.6	56.9	57.1	57.5	59.9	62.5	64.5	61.6	59.3
Sales for Resale												
U.S.	39.1	37.8	43.8	51.4	54.3	53.6	53.6	56.8	59.0	59.9	55.2	59.0

[1] Includes on-highway diesel fuel only.
NA = Not Available
Source: See page 36.

[E]Data in the column or columns labeled "Initial Estimates" are calculated using prior history of the series as well as present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. For an explanation of estimation methodology, see Appendix A.

Table 20. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days[1])

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 2002, through January 18, 2003, has been 13 percent cooler than last year and 5 percent warmer than normal.

Location	Current 07/01/02 thru 01/18/03	Previous 07/01/01 thru 01/18/02	Normal 07/01 thru 01/18	Percent Change Current vs. Previous	Percent Change Current vs. Normal
U.S. Total, Population-Weighted	2,164	1,913	2,276	13	-5
Cities					
Albuquerque	2,143	2,003	2,333	7	-8
Amarillo	2,390	1,843	2,295	30	4
Asheville	2,173	1,980	2,277	10	-5
Atlanta	1,605	1,248	1,508	29	6
Billings	3,287	3,075	3,655	7	-10
Boise	2,651	2,636	2,962	1	-10
Boston	2,758	2,152	2,618	28	5
Buffalo	3,193	2,599	3,190	23	0
Cheyenne	3,509	3,224	3,797	9	-8
Chicago	3,126	2,640	3,274	18	-5
Cincinnati	2,736	2,239	2,566	22	7
Cleveland	2,966	2,459	3,011	21	-1
Columbia,SC	1,463	1,224	1,382	20	6
Denver	3,058	989	3,254	209	-6
Des Moines	3,229	2,598	3,369	24	-4
Detroit	3,153	2,570	3,083	23	2
Fargo	4,517	3,835	4,727	18	-4
Hartford	3,073	2,514	3,016	22	2
Houston	828	735	842	13	-2
Jacksonville	887	633	745	40	19
Kansas City	2,682	2,214	2,741	21	-2
Las Vegas	1,022	1,087	1,251	-6	-18
Los Angeles	502	557	530	-10	-5
Memphis	1,717	1,357	1,658	27	4
Miami	67	65	81	***	***
Milwaukee	3,191	2,749	3,381	16	-6
Minneapolis	3,804	3,120	4,061	22	-6
Montgomery	1,374	1,138	1,222	21	12
New York	2,334	1,703	2,224	37	5
Oklahoma City	2,040	1,699	1,973	20	3
Omaha	3,155	2,561	3,310	23	-5
Philadelphia	2,372	1,787	2,279	33	4
Phoenix	387	531	693	-27	-44
Pittsburgh	3,009	2,448	2,875	23	5
Portland, ME	3,529	2,924	3,554	21	-1
Providence	2,726	2,302	2,740	18	-1
Raleigh	1,889	1,594	1,783	19	6
Richmond	2,053	1,668	2,043	23	0
St. Louis	2,446	1,962	2,484	25	-2
Salem, OR	2,114	2,127	2,383	-1	-11
Salt Lake City	2,767	2,858	3,008	-3	-8
San Francisco	1,098	1,171	1,435	-6	-23
Seattle	2,207	2,330	2,402	-5	-8
Shreveport	1,288	1,090	1,239	18	4
Washington, DC	2,200	1,649	2,090	33	5

[1]See Glossary.

*** = Normal heating degree-days or less, or ratio incalculable.

Note:• The total heating degree-days for the previous heating season (July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001) was 4,850 and the normal is 4,575. A new method for calculating heating/cooling degree days was implemented by the Climate Analysis Center in October 1993, with further refinements implemented in November 1993. The routines incorporate 1961-1990 normals supplied by the National Climatic Data Center, and 1990 census data for calculation of population weighted degree days.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2002 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2001.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2002 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2001.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7 and Figure 6

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 8 and Figure 7

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 9 and Figure 8

- Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Table 10

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, and -804.

Table 11

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 12

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 13 and Figures 9 and 10

- Reuters Ltd.

Table 14

- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15 and Figure 11

- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 16

- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Table 17

- Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey".

Table 18

- Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Figure 12

- Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Table 19

- Monthly data: 2001-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

Survey Design And Estimation Methods

The data presented in this publication include data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) on weekly and monthly surveys, and data released by Reuters Ltd. PD data are derived from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) which comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800 through EIA–803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

PD data contained in this report are derived from 2 weekly telephone surveys and 3 monthly mail surveys. The weekly surveys, EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. The monthly surveys collect volume weighted price data for crude oil and petroleum products, the EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." In order to provide a comprehensive summary of current conditions in petroleum markets, spot and futures prices as reported by Reuters Ltd. are also included.

Sample Frame

WPSRS Forms: EIA-800 through EIA-804

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Form EIA-14

Respondents filing Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," include all refiners of crude oil in the United States, including its territories and possessions. There are currently 70 active respondents to the EIA-14. The list of respondents to the EIA-14 is updated annually by supplementation from the EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Forms EIA-782A and EIA-782B

The EIA-782A survey consists of a census of respondents who either directly or indirectly control a refinery or gas plant facility. Currently, 113 companies respond to the EIA-782A survey. The EIA-863 data base provides the sampling frame for the EIA-782B survey. The Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," was mailed to approximately 22,000 companies in January 1996, in order to collect 1995 State-level sales volume data for No. 2 distillate, residual, and motor gasoline. The No. 2 distillate data were further identified by residential/nonresidential end-use and non-end-use sales, while the residual and motor gasoline data were identified by end-use and non-end-use sales. The mailing list for the EIA-863 survey was constructed by merging and eliminating duplication in the previous frame file and approximately 71 State and commercial lists. Data from the 1995 EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report," survey were merged with data from the EIA-863 survey to yield a combined file.

Sampling Designs

The sampling procedure used for the surveys in the WPSRS is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the

total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	October 2002 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	261(344)	59(201)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	245	65
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	83	40
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	151	63
Importers	EIA-804	179	83

The Form EIA-782B is sent to a scientifically selected sample of motor gasoline resellers, and distillate, propane, and residual fuel oil resellers and retailers. The Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," served as the basis of the sampling frame of dealers. Information obtained from the Form EIA-863 is supplemented with information from the Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report." The sales volumes obtained from these surveys are used to assign measures of size for sampling. Dealers comprising 5 percent or more of sales in a State were selected with certainty. The remaining units on the frame were each assigned a probability of selection. In this design, the probability was based on the size of the company, as determined by their sales volume, relative to the total for all companies for each geographic area and type-of-sale classification relevant for that company. In addition, a random number between 0 and 1 was assigned to each company. The companies were then ordered by the ratio of the random number minus the random number times the probability to the probability minus the random number times the probability (r-rp)/(p-rp). The first 2,200 companies in this ordering were then selected for the sample. The noncertainty companies were then post-stratified within each geographic/type-of-sale category by their volume. The sample weights, the inverse of the probabilities, were multiplied by the sample expectation adjustment which was the ratio of the sum of the probabilities of selection for all frame units in the stratum to the actual sample size of the stratum.

The geographic areas were defined as (a) the 24 States in which No. 2 distillate was a significant heating source and 50 States and the District of Columbia for residual and motor gasoline, (b) the 25 States in which propane was a significant energy source, or as (c) the PAD Districts for districts where not all State estimates are provided. The type-of-sale classifications were retail and resale for motor gasoline and residual fuel oil, and residential and nonresidential retail and wholesale for distillate and propane. Four volume-of-sales strata (certainty, zero, low, and high) were defined with volume boundaries differing by State, sales type, and product.

The design of the EIA-782B sample was based on ten target variables: total retail motor gasoline, total wholesale motor gasoline, residential No. 2 fuel oil, other retail No. 2 fuel oil, total wholesale No. 2 fuel oil, residential propane, total other retail propane, wholesale propane, total retail residual fuel oil, and total wholesale residual fuel oil. A sample size of 2,200 was expected to yield a median level of accuracy for each target variable of volume coefficients of variation (CV) of 15 percent for No. 2 distillate and 10 percent for the other products, determined at the publishable State level (24 States for distillate, 25 for propane, 50 States and the District of Columbia for motor gasoline and residual). Studies on the relationship of volume CV to price CV have shown that this will produce price CVs of less than 1 percent. The reliability of current month estimates will vary from these goals due to the deterioration of the frame over time and the changing distributions of price and volume.

Prior to March 1997, the sample design was a linked stratified sample. Within each product, sales type, and geographic area, companies were stratified by the size of the company as determined by their sales volumes. The samples resulting from the separate stratification schemes were combined by means of joint linked selection to yield a sample size of approximately 3,500 companies. Prior to October of 1993, the sample design, the survey sample, and the survey form did not include propane. For more detailed information on the EIA-782 surveys, refer to the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

The EIA-878 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 912 retail gasoline outlets. The sample of outlets was designed to yield price estimates for national, PADD, and subdistrict PADD levels of ozone nonattainment and attainment areas, and select cities and states with a 1 cent standard error. Weekly sampling errors may vary from this target. The sample was derived by selecting companies with a probability proportional to size, based on their retail sales of gasoline reported on the EIA-782 monthly survey from November 1996 to October 1997. Once a company was selected, it was contacted to determine the location for each outlet randomly sampled within the outlets owned by the company. Using this location information, outlets were classified by the two fuel formulations. The number of outlets selected within each PADD varied according to expected price variances in each PADD and estimated distributions of outlets.

The EIA-888 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 350 retail on-highway diesel fuel outlets. The sample for the survey was designed to yield price estimates at the PADD, sub-PADD and national level, and for the state of California. A 1 cent standard error was targeted for PADDs 1, 2 and 3, and 1.5 cents for PADDs 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1X, 1Y, 1Z, and the state of California. Standard errors for determining the sample size were estimated using data from the EIA-888 survey. The EIA-888 sample was derived as a probability proportional to size subsample of the respondents from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B sample who reported on-highway diesel fuel sales where the reported volume was the company size. Specific outlets within a company were selected using probability proportional to size sampling according to data provided by the company when initiated to the survey.

Collection Methods

Survey data for the WPSRS are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, facsimile, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. Survey data are collected by mail every month for the EIA-14 and EIA-782A, and 782B surveys and weekly by telephone and facsimile for the EIA-878 and EIA-888. It is mandatory for each monthly respondent to submit completed forms to EIA no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys, data are mostly collected through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey processing system on Monday of each week as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day, however, the Monday price is recorded.

Data Processing

Data collected through WPSRS and on the EIA-14, EIA-782A and EIA-782B survey forms are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed and processed through an edit program. Data that fail the edits are resolved through telephone calls to the respondents. Statistical reports, including publication tables, are generated using only acceptable and verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for data that fail the edits. Data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 telephone surveys are received over the telephone and entered on-line at collection time by the interviewer and edited.

Estimation And Imputation

Survey data gathered from the respondents invariably contain incomplete reporting, nonresponse, and values that fail editing. Imputation for nonrespondents in the WPSRS data base is performed after the company reports have been checked and entered into the system. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

For EIA-782 survey participants, missing data are estimated, or imputed for as follows. First, for all survey units, the previous month's reported value and the previous month's predicted value are weighted together to yield a predicted value for the current month. The sum of the weighted, predicted values for nonrespondents in the current month is then multiplied by a chain link multiplier (the ratio of the sum of the weighted, reported values for respondents in the current month to the sum of the weighted, predicted values for respondents in the current month). The resulting estimate for missing values is then added to the sample weighted reported values. Price estimates are further weighted by reported volumes. See Explanatory Notes in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* for the estimation formulas and further explanation.

EIA-878 outlet prices are weighted by the estimated volume per outlet for each formulation and grade of gasoline, and by PADD. EIA-888 outlet prices have a constant weight within a PADD, sub-PADD and the state of California. Average prices are weighted by their respective volume percent of the U.S. volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales to derive the national average price.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA–800, 75 percent for the EIA–801, 95 percent for the EIA–802, 80 percent for the EIA–803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA–804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 98 percent and 100 percent.

The response rates on Forms EIA-14, EIA-782A, EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent, and approximately 88 percent on Form EIA-782B.

Reliability Of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

Measures Of Sampling Variability

Tables showing data from the EIA-782B, EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-782B, EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Errors

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources such as incorrect reporting by respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Confidentiality

The data contained in this publication are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. The objective of the disclosure-avoidance procedures, as stated in the Energy Information Administration Standard 88-05-06, Subject: "Nondisclosure of Company Identifiable Data in Aggregate Cells," is to ensure that confidential, company-identifiable data are not disclosed in tables where "company specific responses may be proprietary and prohibited from public disclosure by 18 U.S.C. 1905." Statistics representing data aggregated from fewer than three companies or that are dominated by input from one or two companies are withheld. EIA identifies cells that are sensitive according to these criteria by applying a statistical formula to the data contained in each cell to determine if a few companies "dominate" the cell. If a cell is sensitive, the data in that cell are suppressed and a "W" is placed in the publication cell. Also, since many tables include row or column totals, some nonsensitive data cells have been suppressed to prevent the reader from calculating the suppressed numbers by simply subtracting the published numbers from the total.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation Of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. Because of the reduction in volume of crude oil exports, and a shift in the country distribution, a new model was implemented on November 2, 2001 to determine the expected volume of crude oil exports.

Estimation Of Other Oils Stocks

Data are derived by (1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; (2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period. Year ago data are interpolated from published monthly stock levels.

Initial Estimates of Petroleum Prices

The initial estimates are forecasts of U.S. and PADD prices for crude oil and selected petroleum products published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) (See Table 19). The initial estimates are published 1-2 months ahead of the normal publication schedule for the *PMM*. The initial estimates are forecasted using an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) transfer function model. The initial estimate is calculated based on its own past values and present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. At least 5 years of data are used to obtain the forecasts.

One method of forecast evaluation is to compare actual to one month ahead forecast values for a 12 month period. Then, the Average Absolute Differences (AAD) are calculated. This provides a good indicator of the error associated with the forecasts. For the period January 1997 to December 1998, the forecasted values were within 2 cents of the actual value for 85% of the petroleum products and within 30 cents of the actual value for all the crude oil forecasts.

Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1,039.1	1,020.7	1,031.0	1,050.3	1,080.5	1,085.6	1,088.8	1,084.3	1,086.0	1,075.4	1,079.2	1,041.8
Crude Oil	323.9	323.2	335.7	344.0	343.7	335.0	331.7	326.3	319.6	325.7	328.5	316.1
Motor Gasoline	224.9	223.3	215.8	216.4	221.8	221.3	215.3	205.8	211.3	206.5	210.5	212.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	139.7	132.1	124.2	124.3	131.3	135.3	141.8	145.9	150.0	148.0	152.5	149.6
Residual Fuel Oil	41.4	39.8	40.5	40.4	40.8	41.5	39.7	40.8	40.8	40.5	42.3	42.3
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	939.2	920.8	931.1	950.4	980.6	985.7	988.9	984.5	986.1	975.5	979.3	941.9
Crude Oil	291.8	291.1	303.6	311.8	311.5	302.9	299.5	294.2	287.4	293.6	296.4	284.0
Motor Gasoline	211.3	209.7	202.2	202.8	208.2	207.7	201.7	192.2	197.7	192.9	196.9	199.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	116.0	108.4	100.5	100.6	107.6	111.6	118.1	122.2	126.3	124.3	128.7	125.9
Residual Fuel Oil	36.8	35.2	35.9	35.8	36.2	36.9	35.1	36.2	36.2	35.9	37.7	37.7

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2001 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 25 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 8.63 percent for 2001. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between preliminary and final data on the 61 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation And Derivation Of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and lower operational inventory are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X–11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the

series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 5-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 60-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Lower Operational Inventory

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 22, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 22, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Technical Notes

Note 1

Areas requiring reformulated gasoline may change over time due to either the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the EPA, a state opting an area in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a state adopting its own specific clean fuel program for an area and/or the entire state. EIA re-classifies the outlets reporting retail motor gasoline prices each time an area opts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. The map on page 43 shows the areas requiring the sale of reformulated gasoline as of June 1, 2001.

Note 2

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 13 and 14 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 3

The trans-Atlantic petroleum product price differentials shown in Figure 10 compare spot product prices at New York Harbor (NYH) and Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp (ARA). This comparison shows the potential for arbitrage, i.e., the shipment of product across the Atlantic to take advantage of higher profit opportunities in a foreign market. The flow of product is typically toward New York, and generally requires a minimum sustained differential of about 3 to 5 cents per gallon to cover the cost of transportation.

Note 4

The futures prices shown in Table 15 are the official daily closing prices at 3:10 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 15.

Note 5

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 11 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Gasoline Formulations Required by Area as of June 1, 2001

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

EIA-819M
Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, December 2002

Products	December 2002		November 2002		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	5,451	176	4,965	166	50,769	139
Stocks	6,176	—	5,871	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production	6,377	206	5,927	198	74,588	204
Stocks	4,992	—	6,409	—	—	—

R = Revised data.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	115	116	113	107	107	110	112	113	116	121	126	124
2002	135	122	128	126	129	123	128	136	145	159	166	176
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,582	2,525	2,547	2,807	3,029	3,095	3,388	4,226	4,225	3,521	3,785	4,013
2002	4,627	4,613	5,192	5,590	5,728	5,962	5,883	6,029	6,231	6,350	5,871	6,176
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	270	225	176	175	151	130	137	409	397	281	288	356
2002	322	340	308	390	430	490	487	500	508	505	427	385
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	114	115	112	107	107	109	111	113	115	118	124	121
2002	133	120	126	125	128	123	127	135	144	159	165	175
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,634	1,562	1,739	1,825	1,835	1,943	2,175	2,464	2,522	1,957	2,183	2,478
2002	2,890	2,932	3,416	3,615	3,703	3,642	3,524	3,553	3,600	3,682	3,371	3,487
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	268	354	235	392	607	652	674	673	888	922	866	801
2002	887	912	1,156	1,265	1,279	1,398	1,408	1,452	1,529	1,594	1,352	1,276
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	76	88	104	102	134	151	147	127	125	84	109	121
2002	127	119	97	89	65	122	140	167	186	203	167	157
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	335	295	293	313	302	219	256	553	292	278	339	257
2002	400	310	215	230	251	310	323	357	407	365	555	872

R = Revised data.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	148	193	213	236	232	234	222	219	213	225	216	198
2002	180	173	197	221	230	232	211	210	204	189	198	206
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	7,891	7,938	8,439	7,947	7,824	7,959	8,354	7,406	7,493	8,125	8,059	7,923
2002	8,604	8,345	7,485	7,206	7,474	7,943	7,494	6,663	5,916	5,563	6,409	4,992
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,689	1,416	1,728	1,642	1,341	1,358	1,579	2,118	1,702	2,118	2,102	1,921
2002	2,414	2,026	1,474	1,717	1,249	1,752	1,581	1,484	1,073	1,128	1,474	1,500
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	128	170	187	206	202	203	194	188	183	196	191	177
2002	157	152	174	197	207	204	188	186	181	169	179	188
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	3,541	3,571	4,585	4,010	3,883	3,896	3,569	2,907	3,652	4,228	3,710	3,516
2002	3,215	3,459	4,119	3,646	3,777	3,900	3,002	2,810	2,639	2,456	2,321	2,443
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,592	2,901	2,056	2,135	2,460	2,582	3,080	2,234	2,017	1,694	2,112	2,380
2002	2,756	2,644	1,712	1,713	2,302	2,207	2,849	2,308	2,093	1,904	2,485	972

R = Revised data.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on Forms EIA-810, 811 and 812. The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production and oxygenate stocks). The frame is updated annually. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Division (PD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response error, the difference between the true value and the value reported on the survey form, is the major factor affecting the accuracy of Petroleum Supply Reporting System data. Among the causes of response error are data entry error, error due to misunderstanding of what is to be reported, and error due to the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. Errors can also be introduced during data processing by transcribing the wrong number or putting it in the wrong cell.

To help detect and minimize reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data as well as for internal consistency. Flagged data are thoroughly checked before being aggregated into the published total.

The 819M oxygenate data serve as leading indicators of the oxygenate data which are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data reported on EIA-810, 811 and 812 surveys.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the repondent. If the resubmissions change a published aggregate by more than 5 percent, a revised number accompanied by an "R" is published in the next issue of the *WPSR*. Such revisions occur only rarely.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production and stocks by each geographic region. Estimation factors (universe total divided by sampled total), which are derived from the previous year's data, are applied to each cell to generate a sampling frame total for the current time period.

When new companies come on line during the year, their data cannot be added to the sample since there is no benchmark data for them. In order to portray more accurately total oxygenate activity, these data are included in a certainty strata which is then added to the sampling frame total.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Appendix C

Winter Heating Fuels Summary 2002-2003

Contents

Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production												
2000	3,123	3,348	3,342	3,533	3,650	3,481	3,520	3,678	3,844	3,774	3,785	3,872
2001	3,609	3,612	3,483	3,650	3,652	3,702	3,837	3,654	3,625	3,796	3,968	3,744
2002	3,501	3,489	3,345	3,636	3,709	3,679	3,565	3,538	3,537	3,381		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	3,547	3,563	3,715	3,688	3,926	4,009	3,934	3,862	3,897	3,856	3,786	3,495
0.05% Sulf & Under	2,604	2,640	2,805	2,693	2,888	2,879	2,763	2,730	2,761	2,662	2,723	2,513
Greater than 0.05%	943	923	910	995	1,038	1,130	1,171	1,132	1,136	1,194	1,063	982
Imports												
2000	218	510	260	234	316	258	199	234	283	259	332	447
2001	789	635	348	288	310	302	209	212	317	253	244	241
2002	292	231	239	219	191	199	183	202	193	345		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	339	308	258	466	311	410	674	449	497	399	404	231
0.05% Sulf & Under	127	172	66	208	123	80	118	164	128	87	90	74
Greater than 0.05%	212	136	192	258	188	330	556	285	369	312	314	157
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	106.6	105.2	95.8	99.8	104.7	106.0	112.7	110.7	115.1	117.1	120.0	118.0
2001	118.2	117.0	105.0	104.9	107.1	113.9	125.2	122.0	127.0	128.9	138.9	144.5
2002	137.8	130.0	123.0	122.6	127.4	130.9	133.4	130.6	127.1	121.5		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	121.9	121.4	122.9	120.0	119.8	123.3	124.7	124.9	126.8	129.7	132.3	129.2
0.05% Sulf & Under	65.7	66.2	68.3	65.8	67.6	70.2	72.5	73.2	74.7	76.7	79.2	78.0
Greater than 0.05%	56.2	55.3	54.6	54.1	52.3	53.1	52.3	51.7	52.1	53.0	53.1	51.3
Product Supplied												
2000	3,818	3,794	3,693	3,455	3,681	3,549	3,369	3,726	3,786	3,712	3,829	4,250
2001	4,325	4,212	4,143	3,834	3,746	3,659	3,569	3,829	3,624	3,888	3,746	3,604
2002	3,875	3,720	3,741	3,801	3,671	3,670	3,624	3,710	3,723	3,809		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	4,006	3,786	3,620	4,416	4,104	3,778	4,245	4,133	3,970	3,697	3,686	4,022
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production												
2000	365	468	453	456	462	418	455	514	476	448	474	526
2001	494	489	422	472	477	444	496	408	442	476	543	432
2002	437	435	455	474	501	474	457	444	430	413		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	438	440	478	421	443	521	498	510	570	517	481	356
0.05% Sulf & Under	240	265	303	251	232	273	260	209	216	196	195	154
Greater than 0.05%	198	175	175	170	211	248	238	301	354	321	286	202
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	30.7	33.9	28.3	26.0	29.2	32.3	34.4	38.7	39.7	41.4	41.9	41.1
2001	45.6	41.7	31.2	33.0	37.0	40.4	49.1	49.8	52.0	57.0	61.7	62.1
2002	55.2	49.9	45.2	43.3	47.0	52.7	56.5	58.1	56.0	53.3		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	53.2	52.5	53.2	52.5	52.5	51.2	50.6	49.1	50.9	51.1	52.6	50.6
0.05% Sulf & Under	16.3	17.2	18.4	17.7	18.3	18.4	20.2	18.7	19.2	19.5	21.3	20.5
Greater than 0.05%	36.9	35.3	34.8	34.7	34.2	32.8	30.3	30.4	31.7	31.6	31.4	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
New England (PADD 1X)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	3.5	5.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.6
2001	8.0	6.1	4.0	4.3	4.8	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.8	9.8
2002	9.9	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	9.3	10.2	9.6	8.2		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Greater than 0.05%	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	16.6	18.0	14.8	13.1	15.0	17.6	19.2	22.7	22.8	24.9	24.3	23.1
2001	25.7	22.7	15.4	17.7	21.5	22.2	27.7	29.0	31.5	34.5	36.9	37.4
2002	32.4	28.5	25.5	24.4	26.4	30.6	33.3	34.8	34.3	33.5		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	33.1	33.3	32.9	31.6	31.4	32.0	31.2	28.7	30.2	30.4	30.6	29.3
0.05% Sulf & Under	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.7	9.2
Greater than 0.05%	25.2	24.7	24.6	23.4	23.3	22.7	21.3	19.9	20.7	21.3	20.9	20.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.5	11.2	11.0	10.4	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.6	10.3
2001	11.9	12.8	11.7	10.9	10.7	11.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	12.1	14.0	14.8
2002	12.9	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.9	14.0	13.9	13.1	12.1	11.6		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	11.6	11.1	12.2	12.4	13.2	11.8	11.3	12.9	12.8	12.5	13.8	13.2
0.05% Sulf & Under	6.4	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.0	7.2	8.1	8.0	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.1
Greater than 0.05%	5.3	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	3.2	4.9	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.1
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production												
2000	787	816	787	841	903	869	869	891	919	907	911	892
2001	904	876	848	888	887	891	890	847	834	811	861	854
2002	770	793	733	863	832	872	837	834	872	758		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	809	749	861	856	869	848	841	832	831	824	871	805
0.05% Sulf & Under	645	607	671	681	705	674	665	651	682	654	702	622
Greater than 0.05%	164	142	190	175	164	174	176	181	149	170	169	183
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	29.5	29.8	28.1	28.6	29.8	29.7	32.3	30.2	29.0	29.3	30.0	29.6
2001	28.9	30.5	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.8	29.1	27.7	29.1	25.7	28.8	33.8
2002	34.1	35.0	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.5	29.9	30.0	29.8	25.9		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	25.9	25.3	25.6	25.5	25.8	27.7	27.8	28.6	28.7	29.9	31.9	32.1
0.05% Sulf & Under	18.1	17.7	18.1	17.5	18.1	19.9	19.8	20.8	21.2	22.0	23.8	24.3
Greater than 0.05%	7.7	7.5	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

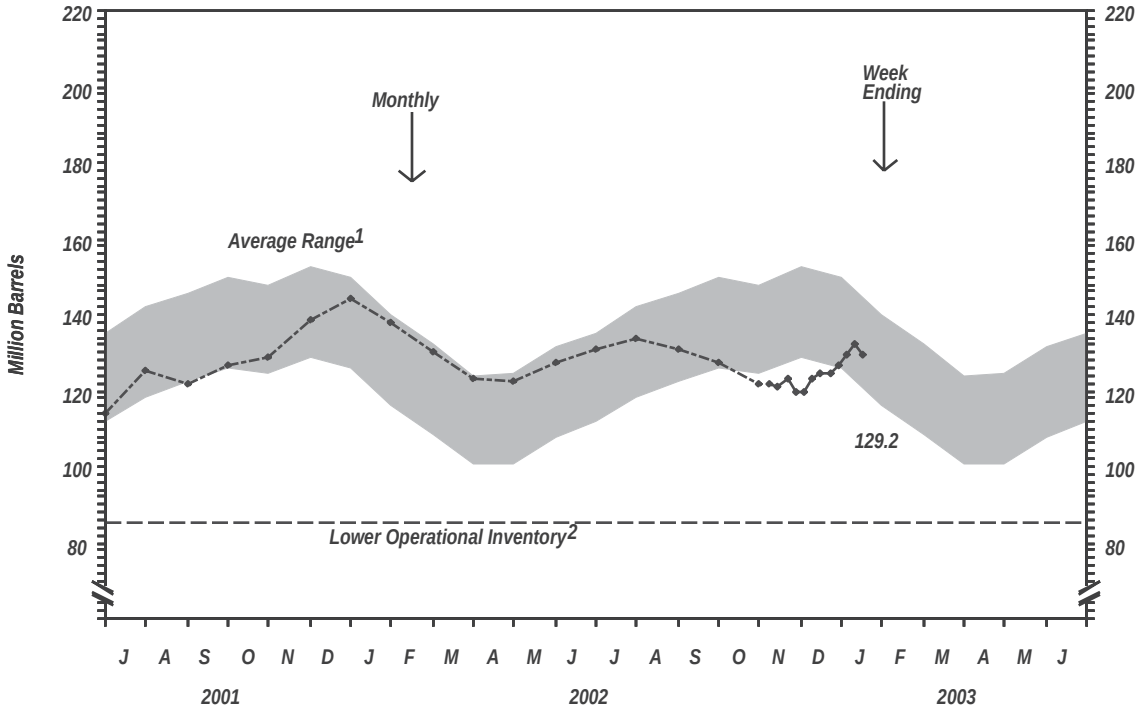
Table C1. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) and Product Supplied for the United States (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production												
2000	1,417	1,541	1,558	1,609	1,632	1,567	1,551	1,633	1,818	1,756	1,780	1,811
2001	1,624	1,635	1,597	1,663	1,627	1,697	1,773	1,741	1,720	1,848	1,924	1,837
2002	1,713	1,654	1,539	1,655	1,723	1,688	1,587	1,568	1,543	1,550		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	1,608	1,749	1,728	1,818	1,943	1,972	1,940	1,876	1,807	1,851	1,781	1,666
0.05% Sulf & Under	1,175	1,239	1,312	1,263	1,417	1,370	1,316	1,318	1,321	1,284	1,279	1,191
Greater than 0.05%	433	510	416	555	526	602	624	558	486	567	502	475
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	29.8	26.2	26.0	29.2	30.0	29.0	31.2	28.8	32.9	32.4	34.1	31.3
2001	28.1	29.8	30.6	29.2	27.1	29.5	31.1	31.1	31.9	31.7	32.9	32.8
2002	33.2	31.0	30.5	32.1	33.5	32.6	32.4	28.9	27.1	27.9		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	27.6	29.0	29.3	28.2	27.2	29.8	32.1	32.8	32.2	33.2	31.5	29.8
0.05% Sulf & Under	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.1	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.8	21.9	22.3	20.6	19.2
Greater than 0.05%	8.7	9.7	9.6	9.0	7.9	9.8	11.5	11.0	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Net Production												
2000	133	132	141	132	155	162	156	158	158	153	158	138
2001	140	144	134	135	156	162	158	157	156	144	157	155
2002	147	157	144	142	153	164	163	168	170	164		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	167	154	163	157	163	150	156	148	157	171	152	145
0.05% Sulf & Under	138	128	134	128	136	130	128	127	132	140	130	122
Greater than 0.05%	29	26	29	29	27	20	28	21	25	31	22	23
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.3
2001	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.4
2002	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.0		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9
0.05% Sulf & Under	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
Greater than 0.05%	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)												
Net Production												
2000	421	391	402	495	499	465	490	482	473	510	462	506
2001	447	467	483	491	505	507	521	501	473	518	484	466
2002	434	451	474	503	500	480	522	524	522	496		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	525	471	485	436	508	518	499	496	532	493	501	523
0.05% Sulf & Under	406	401	385	370	398	432	394	425	410	388	417	424
Greater than 0.05%	119	70	100	66	110	86	105	71	122	105	84	99
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	13.0	11.8	10.5	13.4	12.8	11.8	11.7	10.6	11.1	11.4	10.7	12.7
2001	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.8	12.5	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.3	12.5
2002	12.1	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	10.9	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.4		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
Total	12.0	11.3	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.4	12.8
0.05% Sulf & Under	9.6	9.1	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.6
Greater than 0.05%	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Sum of PADD's IX, IY, and IZ may not equal PADD I because of independent estimation.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Weekly and Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting Systems. Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure C1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

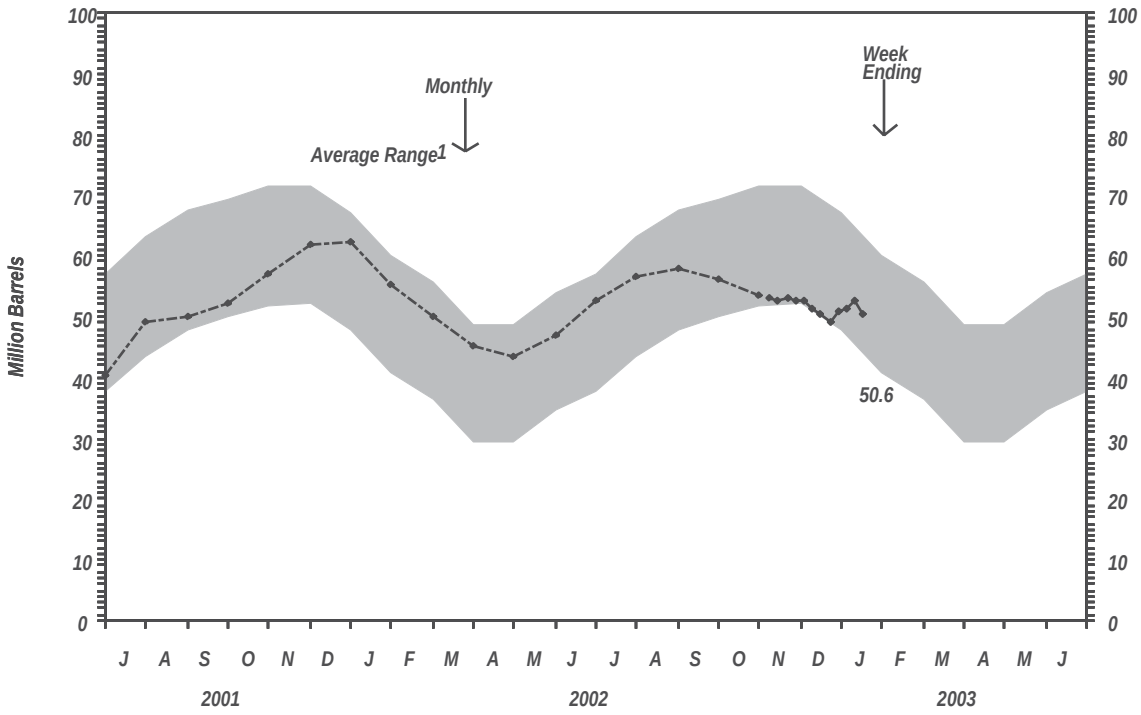


[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002*, Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

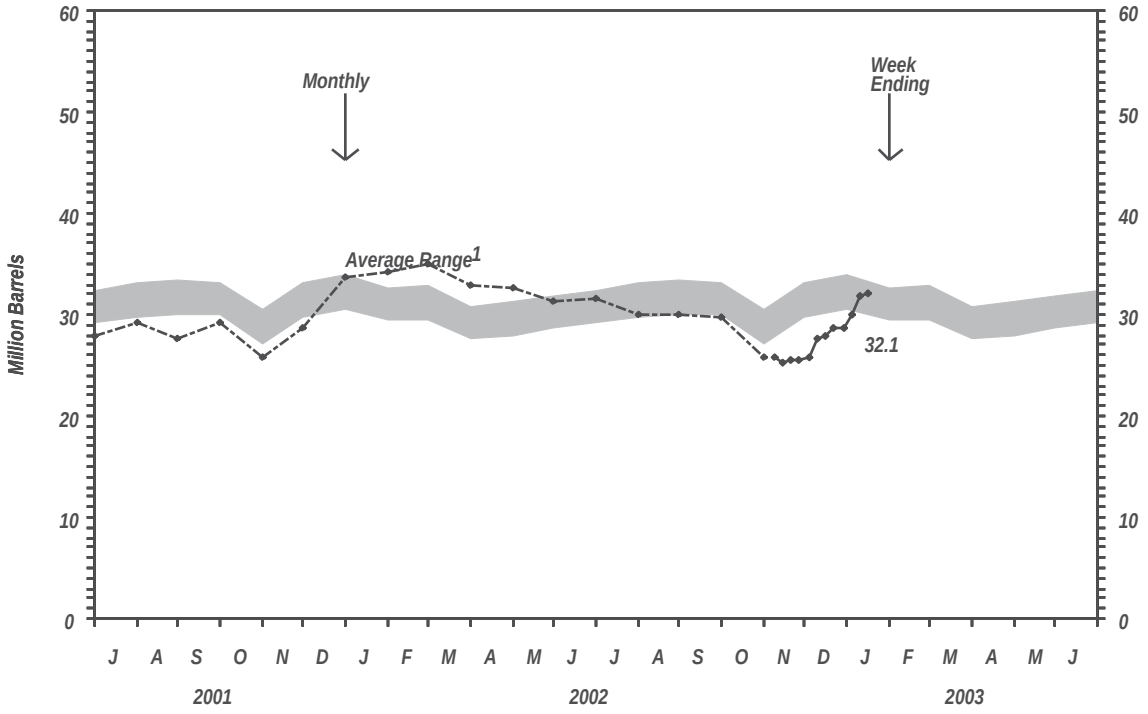
Figure C2. PADD I (East Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

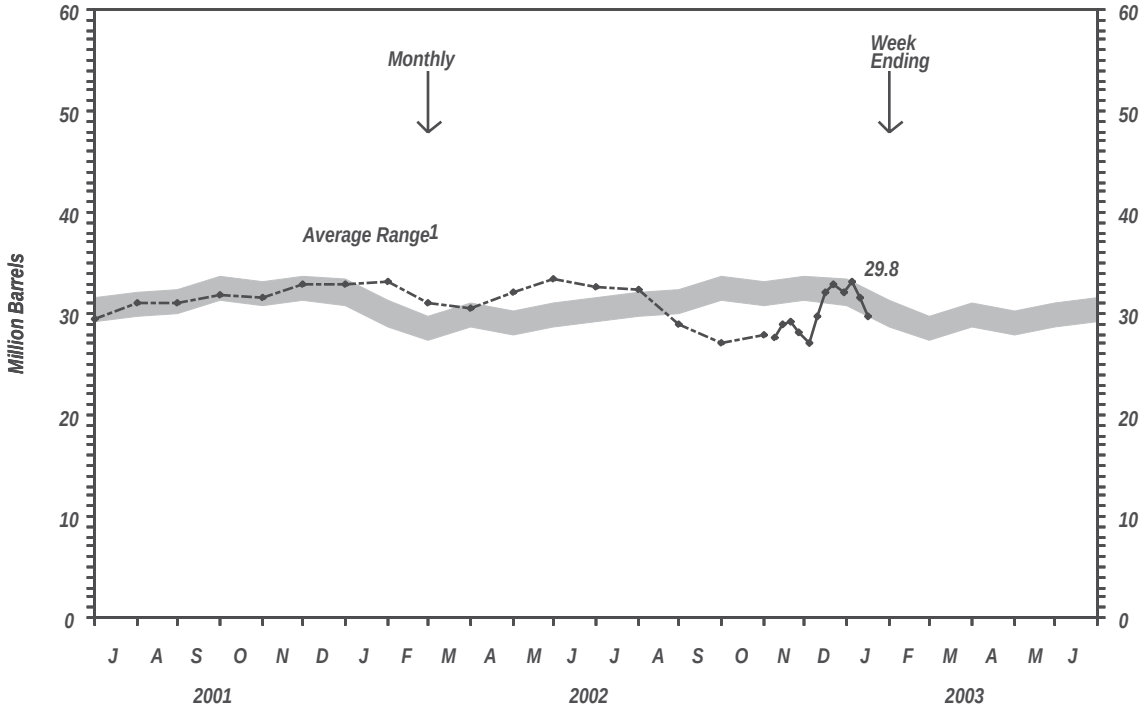
Figure C3. PADD II (Midwest) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

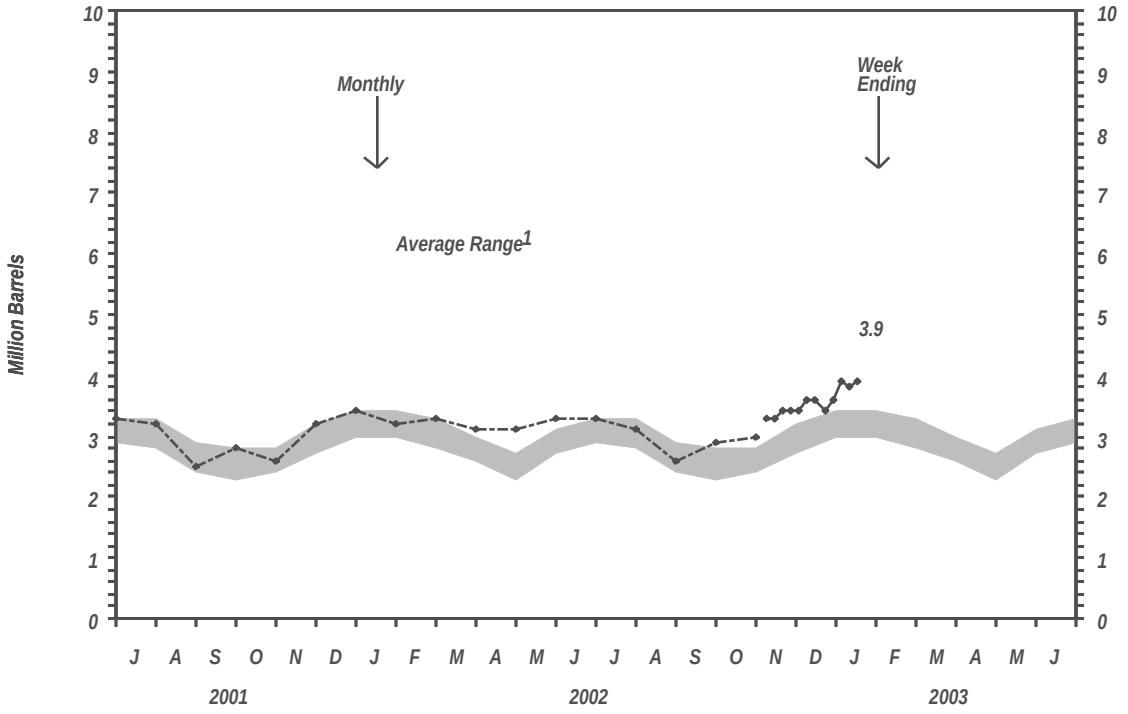
Figure C4. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

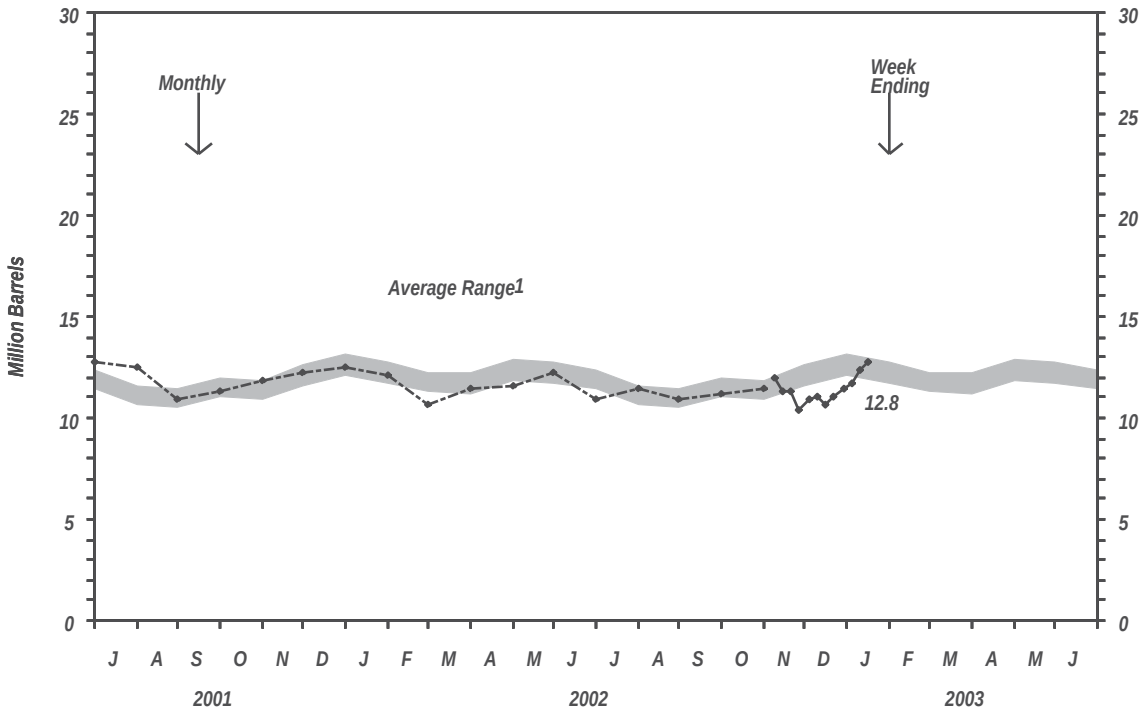
Figure C5. PADD IV (Rocky Mountain) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure C6. PADD V (West Coast) Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997-June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Source: • Monthly Data: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Net Production [a]												
2000	1133	1127	1136	1143	1153	1163	1133	1123	1110	1103	1112	1031
2001	957	1048	1072	1110	1121	1093	1102	1111	1146	1138	1135	1104
2002	1087	1114	1113	1134	1155	1134	1137	1138	1093	1080		
Imports												
2000	244	221	142	125	102	132	125	124	114	167	189	248
2001	312	222	151	105	80	103	92	95	92	146	175	176
2002	197	177	145	155	86	100	119	116	130	143		
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	29.4	23.2	22.6	25.6	36.4	43.9	52.6	57.7	60.3	62.8	59.9	41.2
2001	29.4	25.1	24.3	31.3	43.4	53.9	59.7	65.5	67.1	68.2	70.3	65.8
2002	53.2	42.6	39.3	45.9	50.8	58.3	64.2	68.2	71.0	64.9		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 64.7	E 62.0	E 61.1	E 61.2	E 61.1	E 58.3	E 55.3	E 52.9	E 52.2	E 50.7	E 47.6	E 43.1
East Coast (PADD I)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	60	66	64	64	60	58	53	56	49	43	59	57
2001	63	63	56	61	61	58	55	50	56	61	63	57
2002	62	65	63	61	62	59	58	52	52	61		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 58	E 58	E 59	E 57	E 57	E 59	E 62	E 63	E 62	E 62	E 62	E 59
Imports												
2000	58	78	44	31	29	36	31	24	23	34	54	78
2001	80	86	51	34	7	27	18	17	18	26	37	41
2002	42	47	30	35	5	18	17	5	31	8		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 9	E 8	E 28	E 7	E 64	E 8	E 13	E 68	E 66	E 22	E 11	E 12
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.0
2001	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.9
2002	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.8		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 6.1	E 5.7	E 5.6	E 5.4	E 5.7	E 5.3	E 4.5	E 4.3	E 4.9	E 4.7	E 4.2	E 3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
New England (PADD 1X)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0
Imports												
2000	26	40	22	15	18	16	4	17	14	18	22	32
2001	29	32	28	16	3	5	14	1	10	1	15	26
2002	13	14	21	15	3	3	16	3	11	3		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 3	E 2	E 2	E 2	E 60	E 1	E 3	E 3	E 57	E 3	E 2	E 2
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
2001	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
2002	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 0.8	E 0.7	E 0.6	E 0.5	E 0.8	E 0.7	E 0.5	E 0.4	E 1.0	E 0.9	E 0.7	E 0.6
Central Atlantic (PADD 1Y)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	48	55	52	52	48	46	42	44	39	33	47	46
2001	51	51	47	50	51	47	44	39	44	48	51	46
2002	51	53	52	52	52	48	47	41	41	50		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 53	E 54	E 59	E 53	E 52	E 53	E 56	E 57	E 58	E 57	E 58	E 55
Imports												
2000	31	29	19	13	12	7	7	7	9	16	22	28
2001	32	22	23	13	4	3	4	4	8	8	15	9
2002	20	14	5	3	3	2	1	2	7	5		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 5	E 6	E 5	E 5	E 5	E 7	E 9	E 8	E 8	E 6	E 8	E 8
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3
2001	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2
2002	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 2.4	E 2.2	E 2.1	E 2.1	E 2.1	E 2.0	E 1.8	E 1.5	E 1.4	E 1.3	E 1.3	E 1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1Z)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	10	10	12	12
2001	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
2002	11	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	11		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 5	E 4	E 0	E 4	E 5	E 6	E 6	E 6	E 5	E 5	E 4	E 4
Imports												
2000	0	8	3	4	0	12	20	0	0	1	9	17
2001	19	31	0	5	0	19	0	13	0	17	7	6
2002	9	19	4	18	0	13	0	0	13	0		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 0	E 0	E 21	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 58	E 1	E 13	E 0	E 2
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9
2001	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
2002	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 2.9	E 2.7	E 2.9	E 2.8	E 2.8	E 2.5	E 2.2	E 2.5	E 2.4	E 2.4	E 2.2	E 1.9
Midwest (PADD II)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	205	203	202	215	213	221	212	207	208	202	202	189
2001	186	217	211	222	225	224	218	216	222	211	212	206
2002	214	216	209	223	223	221	216	214	211	211		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 216	E 190	E 215	E 214	E 233	E 219	E 199	E 204	E 208	E 227	E 218	E 202
Imports												
2000	157	123	81	81	67	86	85	94	80	118	119	144
2001	139	102	82	47	34	57	67	70	63	111	123	115
2002	137	116	103	115	79	73	98	104	93	127		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 197	E 142	E 106	E 141	E 138	E 165	E 146	E 153	E 101	E 155	E 120	E 132
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	10.9	6.7	7.5	8.5	11.5	15.0	18.8	20.8	22.7	24.2	24.5	16.5
2001	10.4	7.3	6.1	9.0	12.9	17.4	21.2	24.2	25.7	24.9	27.0	25.7
2002	21.4	17.6	13.8	16.4	18.4	20.4	21.8	24.2	25.9	23.2		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 23.2	E 21.6	E 21.5	E 21.5	E 21.4	E 20.2	E 19.1	E 18.6	E 18.3	E 18.8	E 18.2	E 16.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C2. Monthly and Weekly Net Production, Imports, and Stocks of Propane/Propylene by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) I, II, and III (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Net Production [a]												
2000	737	726	735	734	750	748	732	725	717	722	714	651
2001	576	637	673	695	702	686	695	712	735	736	728	707
2002	677	698	705	709	729	720	730	737	692	668		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 717	E 684	E 633	E 684	E 741	E 736	E 716	E 727	E 732	E 746	E 724	E 640
Imports												
2000	2	2	0	1	1	6	5	0	1	1	1	1
2001	76	15	1	15	33	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
2002	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	4	2	0		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0	E 0
Stocks (Million Barrels)												
2000	13.7	13.0	11.4	13.1	19.7	22.9	26.2	28.7	29.3	30.6	27.7	18.8
2001	15.0	13.7	15.0	18.4	25.7	30.5	31.5	33.8	32.7	34.4	34.3	31.0
2002	24.7	18.6	19.5	23.2	25.8	30.4	33.8	34.8	35.1	32.3		
Week Ending												
2002/2003	**11/01**	**11/08**	**11/15**	**11/22**	**11/29**	**12/06**	**12/13**	**12/20**	**12/27**	**01/03**	**01/10**	**01/17**
	E 32.4	E 31.8	E 31.1	E 31.4	E 31.1	E 30.0	E 29.0	E 27.4	E 26.6	E 24.8	E 22.9	E 20.6

[a] Net production equals gross production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

E=Estimated data.

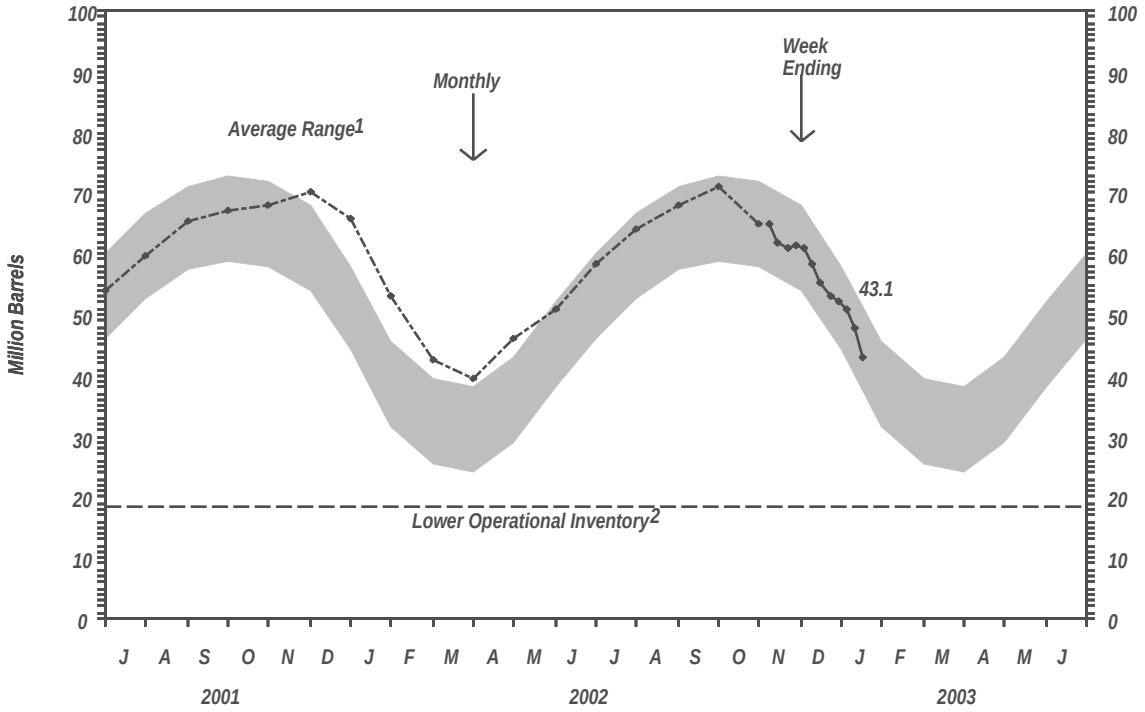
NA=Not Available.

R=Revised data.

Note: • This table presents weekly data, derived from a cut-off sample of refineries and fractionators that produce propane and from companies that import or store propane, which have been extrapolated to the universe of companies reporting in PADD's I, II, and III. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System and data collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Magnitudes of revisions to monthly data are published in Appendix C of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure C7. U.S. Propane/Propylene Stocks

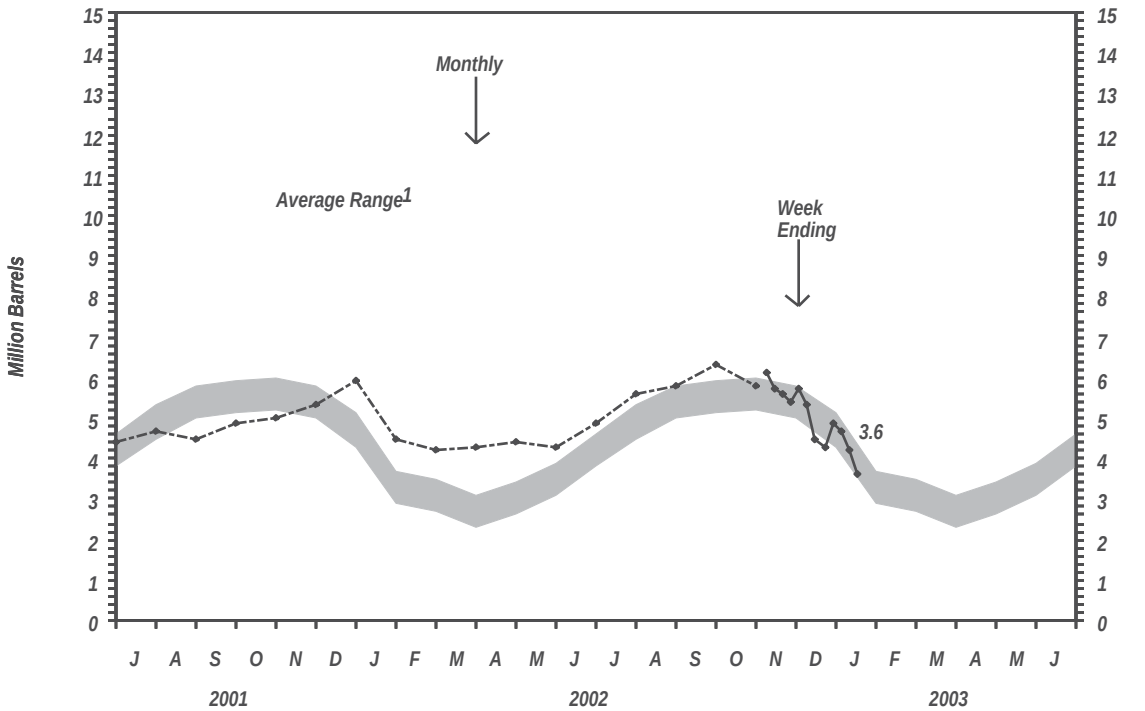


[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

[2] The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *PSA*; 2002, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

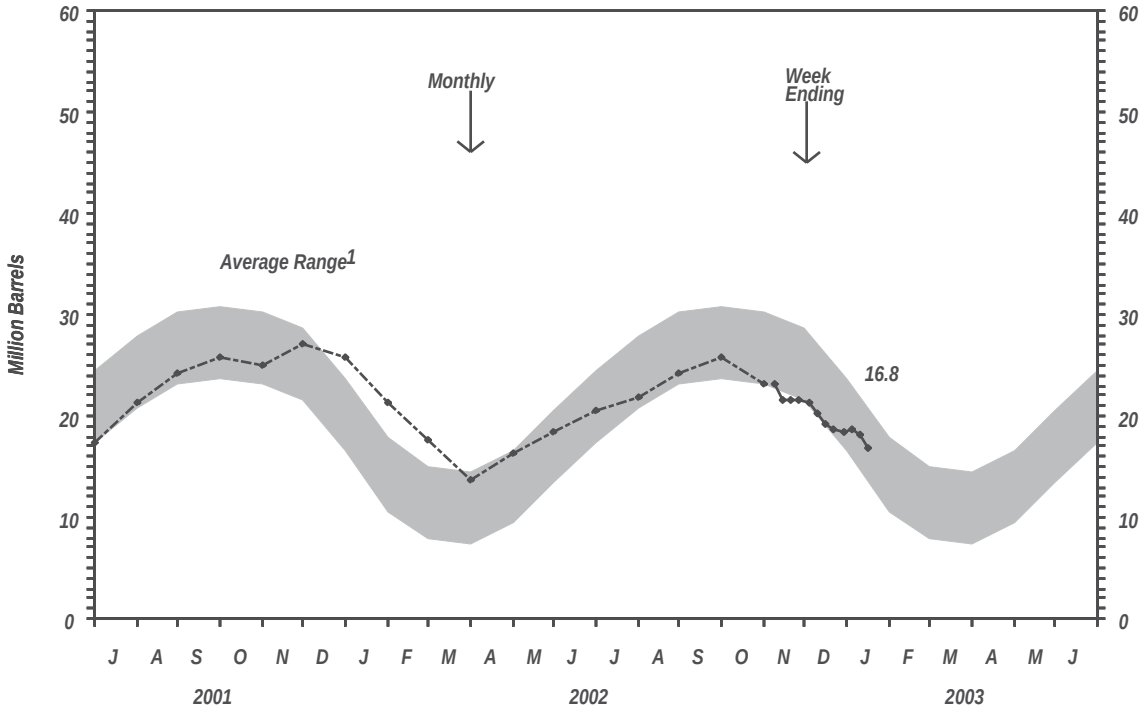
Figure C8. PADD I (East Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *PSA*; 2002, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

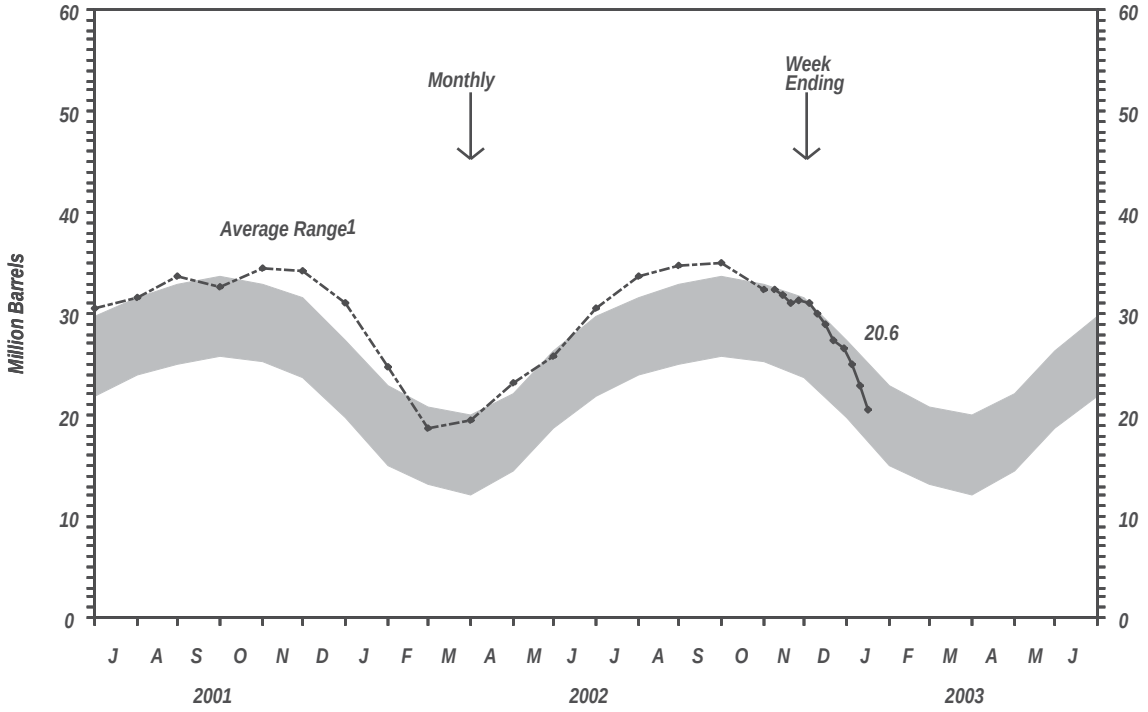
Figure C9. PADD II (Midwest) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *PSA*; 2002, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Figure C10. PADD III (Gulf Coast) Propane/Propylene Stocks



[1] Level and width of average range (shaded band) are based on 5 years of monthly data: July 1997 - June 2002. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data, 1995-2001.

Sources: • Data for Seasonal Patterns: 1995-2001, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual (*PSA); • Monthly Data: 2001, EIA, *PSA*; 2002, EIA, *PetroleumSupply Monthly*. • Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on data collected Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Table C3. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	123.9	119.0	115.5	116.4	116.0	117.3
East Coast (PADD I)	124.6	120.0	117.0	118.3	117.9	119.1
New England (PADD IX)	122.0	117.8	114.7	116.3	116.0	116.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	127.9	123.0	120.3	121.5	121.2	122.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	116.5	111.0	106.6	106.7	106.0	106.7
Midwest (PADD II)	116.5	107.9	98.7	95.9	95.4	98.7

Region/State	2002/03 Heating Season											
	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02	12/09	12/16	12/23	12/30	01/06	01/13	01/20[P]
Average	127.7	127.5	127.2	127.9	128.4	129.9	132.3	136.3	140.8	142.8	143.1	145.3
East Coast (PADD I)	128.3	128.3	128.0	128.6	129.2	130.9	133.5	137.6	142.1	144.2	[R]144.8	147.1
New England (PADD IX)	124.2	124.0	123.5	124.3	125.2	127.3	129.7	134.3	138.4	140.9	141.2	143.6
Connecticut	126.1	125.9	126.0	126.2	127.1	129.4	132.0	136.3	141.8	144.5	144.2	145.8
Maine	121.4	121.1	121.4	121.8	122.2	122.4	123.1	128.4	132.2	135.0	136.8	138.6
Massachusetts	124.4	124.2	122.9	123.8	125.1	127.9	130.7	135.7	139.3	141.7	141.6	144.7
New Hampshire	119.7	119.5	119.3	121.0	122.3	123.7	126.6	130.9	133.9	136.6	137.3	139.5
Rhode Island	124.8	124.5	124.1	125.7	126.3	128.5	130.9	134.0	138.4	141.0	140.8	145.0
Vermont	127.4	128.7	128.5	129.0	129.2	129.4	131.7	134.6	137.6	140.7	141.9	142.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	132.7	132.8	132.6	133.3	133.7	135.2	138.1	142.0	146.4	148.4	149.1	151.5
Delaware	123.7	123.2	122.2	121.9	122.3	126.0	127.7	131.2	133.7	135.2	[R]138.8	141.3
Dist Columbia	151.2	151.2	152.7	152.7	152.7	152.7	152.7	154.4	163.6	166.7	168.2	171.4
Maryland	134.8	135.1	135.8	135.9	136.8	137.7	138.5	143.6	149.0	150.3	151.5	154.5
New Jersey	133.3	132.8	132.6	134.1	134.1	137.4	139.7	145.1	147.5	151.2	151.2	153.4
New York	141.3	140.7	140.3	141.3	141.8	143.0	146.4	149.8	153.9	155.7	157.1	158.9
Pennsylvania	123.4	124.5	124.3	124.5	124.8	125.9	128.9	132.6	138.2	139.4	139.9	142.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	119.8	119.7	119.8	119.5	119.6	120.5	121.6	124.7	131.4	132.7	133.1	135.2
North Carolina	119.8	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.5	118.3	118.5	122.3	128.0	128.1	129.0	129.3
Virginia	119.8	120.1	120.7	120.6	121.0	122.0	123.8	126.3	133.8	135.9	135.9	139.2
Midwest (PADD II)	121.4	119.8	119.2	120.0	119.7	119.3	119.7	121.9	126.9	127.6	[R]125.8	126.2
Indiana	123.3	121.9	121.0	121.4	121.6	120.2	120.6	124.1	127.6	128.0	126.8	126.8
Iowa	109.2	106.8	105.5	107.1	107.2	106.7	107.1	109.3	112.9	113.4	113.6	112.9
Kentucky	117.1	115.8	113.9	114.1	114.8	115.1	115.1	116.8	121.9	122.6	121.6	122.1
Michigan	126.9	125.3	124.5	125.6	125.1	125.1	127.9	129.5	133.5	133.4	132.1	133.4
Minnesota	121.9	120.1	118.7	119.0	119.3	119.3	119.2	119.8	122.0	122.7	[R]121.3	122.1
Nebraska	104.8	102.5	100.8	103.9	103.6	102.2	101.7	104.7	107.8	109.4	108.4	109.8
Ohio	117.8	116.3	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.7	115.7	118.9	126.8	127.7	125.2	126.7
Wisconsin	123.9	122.5	122.5	123.9	123.5	122.5	122.4	124.8	129.7	130.4	128.3	127.5

P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C4. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

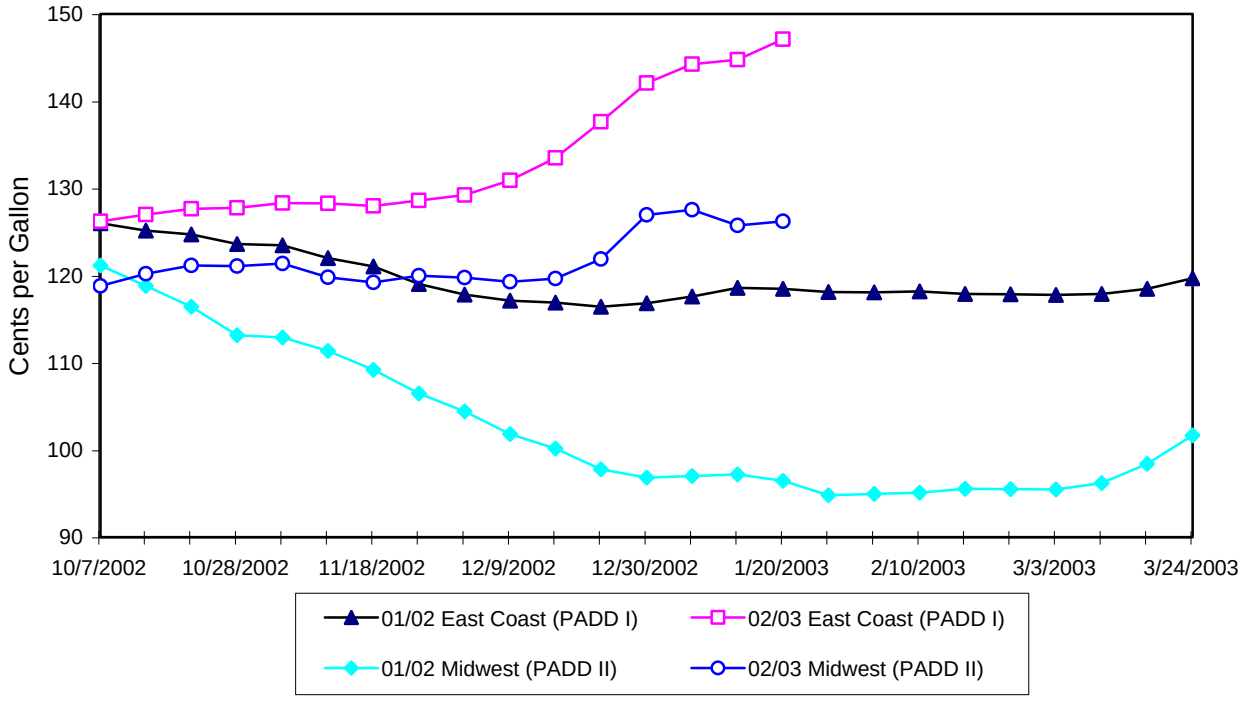
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	72.9	63.2	56.5	56.2	57.5	65.3
East Coast (PADD I)	67.1	58.8	56.0	57.2	57.5	64.8
New England (PADD IX)	68.3	60.1	57.1	58.7	59.0	66.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	67.3	58.8	56.2	57.3	57.6	64.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	65.3	57.1	54.1	55.2	55.6	63.0
Midwest (PADD II)	79.9	68.5	57.1	54.9	57.4	65.9

Region/State	2002/03 Heating Season											
	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02	12/09	12/16	12/23	12/30	01/06	01/13	01/20[P]
Average	82.4	77.4	77.6	83.8	82.1	78.3	84.5	89.8	95.0	94.8	88.5	91.1
East Coast (PADD I)	78.5	73.6	73.2	80.5	79.8	78.3	84.7	89.5	94.6	95.5	90.1	93.6
New England (PADD IX)	78.8	74.0	73.9	81.6	80.9	79.9	86.5	91.5	95.5	97.1	91.9	95.1
Connecticut	78.4	73.3	73.2	80.7	80.2	79.6	86.2	91.1	94.6	96.2	91.0	94.2
Maine	79.2	74.6	74.1	81.5	80.8	80.1	86.6	91.1	95.2	96.9	91.5	95.0
Massachusetts	79.0	74.1	73.8	81.7	81.2	80.2	87.1	92.4	96.6	98.1	93.1	95.8
New Hampshire	78.8	74.8	76.4	83.9	82.4	80.2	86.3	91.5	95.3	97.0	90.9	94.9
Rhode Island	78.6	73.7	73.3	81.0	80.3	79.4	85.3	90.0	94.3	96.4	91.2	95.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	78.7	74.0	73.4	80.8	80.0	78.3	84.7	89.4	94.5	95.6	90.0	93.6
Delaware	77.1	71.7	71.9	79.5	78.8	77.2	83.6	88.6	93.0	94.4	88.8	92.2
Maryland	77.4	71.6	71.7	78.8	78.2	76.5	83.3	88.3	94.0	94.4	88.7	92.2
New Jersey	77.4	73.4	72.4	79.9	79.4	78.2	84.6	89.5	94.8	95.8	90.0	93.6
New York	79.9	75.2	74.6	82.0	81.1	79.6	85.6	90.2	95.0	96.4	91.0	94.6
Pennsylvania	79.5	74.4	74.0	81.3	80.2	78.0	84.4	88.9	93.9	95.1	89.7	93.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	77.3	71.7	71.5	78.3	77.6	76.0	82.6	87.5	93.7	93.3	88.3	91.6
North Carolina	76.7	70.8	70.8	77.8	77.0	75.4	82.2	86.9	93.3	92.6	87.5	91.0
Virginia	77.9	72.6	72.2	78.8	78.2	76.6	83.0	88.0	94.0	93.9	89.0	92.2
Midwest (PADD II)	87.0	82.0	82.9	87.7	84.8	78.3	84.3	90.1	95.5	94.1	86.4	88.2
Illinois	87.8	82.3	85.0	89.8	86.1	79.1	85.3	91.9	97.8	94.6	86.1	87.2
Indiana	90.3	85.4	85.6	88.2	86.0	78.8	85.4	90.7	95.6	92.7	85.0	86.6
Iowa	82.5	80.7	82.0	89.0	84.8	77.2	81.9	88.2	94.4	95.0	86.7	88.6
Kansas	77.8	77.7	78.7	85.2	81.9	74.7	78.5	84.5	89.7	90.3	82.7	85.0
Kentucky	84.2	78.3	76.3	81.7	80.8	78.8	83.0	87.1	91.8	94.0	89.1	92.3
Michigan	90.6	85.1	85.0	88.0	85.1	77.2	84.3	90.7	96.9	94.0	87.6	88.0
Minnesota	89.3	85.2	86.0	93.0	88.0	80.8	85.6	90.0	95.6	95.5	86.3	88.5
Missouri	85.9	77.5	78.5	83.8	82.3	77.4	84.1	90.2	95.9	94.1	85.4	88.8
North Dakota	87.8	85.1	85.2	90.3	86.6	79.7	84.2	89.2	94.2	95.2	88.1	89.8
Ohio	87.8	81.1	81.9	86.0	83.1	75.4	83.1	90.2	95.8	93.9	87.2	88.3
South Dakota	82.8	81.4	81.8	88.7	84.7	77.5	82.3	88.3	94.6	94.9	87.4	89.0
Wisconsin	87.9	83.5	86.1	92.2	89.4	85.1	89.8	94.7	98.2	96.0	86.9	88.3

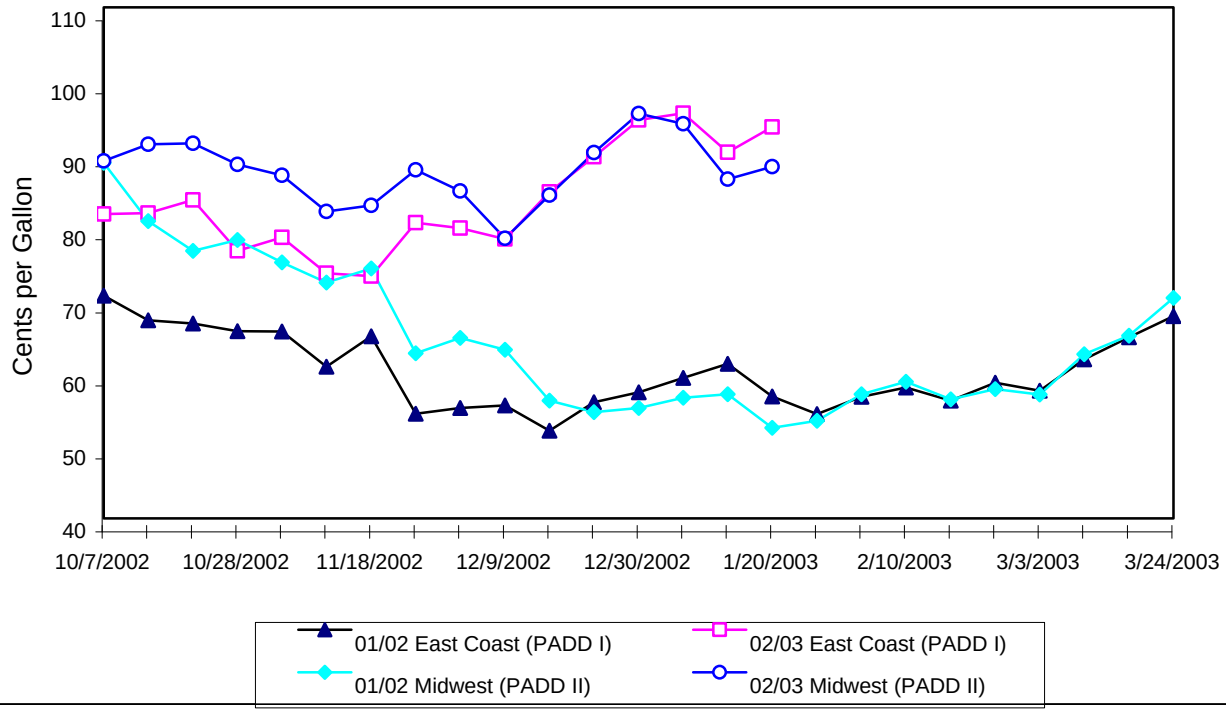
P=Preliminary data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C11. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C12. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table C5. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	113.9	113.2	112.0	113.4	112.9	112.3
East Coast (PADD I)	133.1	132.2	130.0	131.3	131.5	131.6
New England (PADD IX)	143.6	141.5	139.3	140.4	140.5	140.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	133.5	132.5	130.0	131.2	131.5	132.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	123.4	123.6	121.7	123.6	123.9	123.5
Midwest (PADD II)	101.5	100.9	100.3	101.8	100.9	99.8

Region/State	2002/03 Heating Season											
	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02	12/09	12/16	12/23	12/30	01/06	01/13	01/20[P]
Average	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.8	117.5	118.8	120.8	123.1	125.2	126.8	[R]127.6	132.5
East Coast (PADD I)	133.6	134.4	134.8	135.1	135.4	136.8	138.8	141.1	143.5	146.0	146.6	151.3
New England (PADD IX)	141.3	141.6	141.7	141.7	142.3	142.7	145.1	146.0	148.7	151.1	[R]151.5	153.1
Connecticut	134.1	134.3	133.7	133.9	135.1	135.9	137.3	139.3	142.4	144.5	144.8	149.0
Maine	151.5	151.9	152.1	152.0	151.7	152.6	153.4	156.3	157.7	158.1	158.1	160.5
Massachusetts	140.3	141.1	140.6	140.3	140.9	141.9	142.2	141.2	142.8	147.1	147.1	148.6
New Hampshire	144.0	144.1	144.3	144.7	145.5	145.8	147.8	148.6	149.5	155.0	155.6	156.8
Rhode Island	139.9	139.9	141.0	141.0	146.3	145.9	146.7	148.6	151.0	151.1	151.4	158.0
Vermont	139.8	139.8	140.2	140.2	140.5	140.6	144.6	145.5	149.8	150.5	151.1	151.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	135.4	135.8	135.9	136.4	136.7	137.9	139.6	142.4	144.7	147.1	148.3	153.0
Delaware	139.5	139.9	139.4	139.2	139.9	140.7	143.0	147.7	149.3	151.5	152.9	159.5
Maryland	143.1	143.3	143.5	143.9	144.0	146.5	149.5	152.0	153.3	154.7	157.5	162.0
New Jersey	140.8	142.5	143.4	144.1	143.1	145.0	148.4	151.8	153.5	156.5	158.1	162.5
New York	134.4	134.9	135.0	135.3	135.8	136.2	136.5	139.0	141.9	145.6	146.4	150.4
Pennsylvania	132.6	132.7	132.8	133.4	133.7	135.5	138.1	140.8	142.9	144.0	145.1	150.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	123.7	125.7	126.7	127.1	127.3	129.8	131.9	134.7	136.8	139.8	139.7	146.9
North Carolina	118.9	121.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	124.3	126.4	129.0	131.1	134.2	133.4	141.6
Virginia	133.3	134.5	136.0	137.1	137.7	141.0	143.1	146.5	148.4	151.3	152.5	157.7
Midwest (PADD II)	102.6	103.3	103.5	104.4	105.3	106.5	108.5	110.9	112.8	113.8	[R]114.6	119.9
Indiana	102.8	103.8	104.1	104.7	105.1	108.5	110.7	111.6	114.9	115.3	115.6	120.7
Iowa	83.4	83.0	83.1	83.6	85.3	86.0	88.2	89.2	89.0	90.9	91.9	94.6
Kentucky	114.5	115.2	114.7	116.3	119.1	120.2	122.9	124.7	128.8	130.0	130.2	135.8
Michigan	113.3	113.7	114.2	115.0	115.7	116.3	117.5	121.9	123.1	124.6	124.5	132.1
Minnesota	96.5	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.0	99.6	101.0	103.2	104.6	105.1	106.0	111.0
Missouri	96.1	96.4	96.4	98.2	98.6	100.2	102.1	104.9	106.2	106.4	108.5	112.9
Nebraska	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4	74.7	78.4	79.3	79.9	80.6	80.6	84.3
North Dakota	86.2	86.7	86.8	87.6	88.0	88.4	90.3	91.3	93.8	94.9	95.4	97.8
Ohio	112.4	113.8	115.1	115.7	116.1	118.2	119.9	123.3	125.9	127.4	[R]129.5	135.5
South Dakota	87.7	88.6	88.4	88.8	89.4	89.9	91.1	93.5	94.4	94.8	94.8	98.3
Wisconsin	99.6	100.1	100.5	101.8	102.2	103.2	106.1	107.3	108.7	110.1	111.2	114.9

P=Preliminary data.
R=Revised data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C6. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State

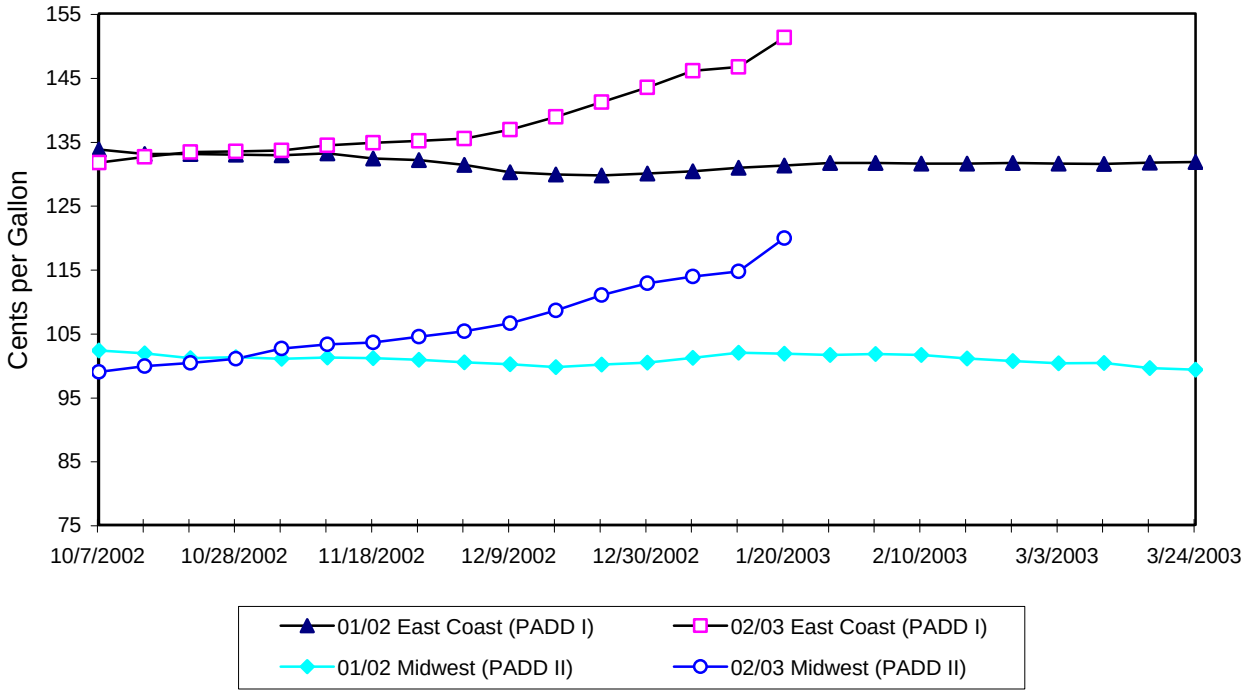
(Cents per Gallon)

Region/State	2001/02 Heating Season					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	48.3	41.8	36.0	34.6	34.6	40.1
East Coast (PADD I)	48.7	44.0	39.0	40.1	39.6	44.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	50.0	45.4	40.9	40.6	40.7	46.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	47.1	42.2	36.7	39.6	38.2	42.3
Midwest (PADD II)	48.2	41.1	34.9	32.6	32.8	38.6

Region/State	2002/03 Heating Season											
	11/04	11/11	11/18	11/25	12/02	12/09	12/16	12/23	12/30	01/06	01/13	01/20[P]
Average	55.2	53.7	52.8	55.2	55.0	56.0	59.4	61.1	62.3	62.9	62.0	68.2
East Coast (PADD I)	57.4	56.3	55.7	57.3	57.3	58.9	62.9	65.7	67.7	68.5	67.9	74.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	58.5	57.2	56.7	58.5	58.6	60.0	63.2	66.1	68.1	69.1	67.4	72.7
Delaware	59.5	58.0	57.2	59.2	59.2	60.2	65.5	68.5	69.8	71.2	70.2	75.2
New Jersey	59.5	58.5	58.5	59.5	60.5	61.5	64.5	67.0	71.0	72.0	68.0	75.2
New York	58.5	57.3	56.6	58.7	58.5	60.0	63.1	65.9	67.5	68.3	67.2	72.0
Pennsylvania	57.7	56.4	55.7	57.8	57.7	59.2	62.2	65.2	66.8	67.7	66.5	71.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	56.1	55.2	54.5	55.9	55.7	57.6	62.4	65.3	67.1	67.9	68.6	77.0
North Carolina	55.1	54.2	53.2	54.9	54.8	56.6	61.2	64.1	65.8	66.7	67.0	75.4
Virginia	58.2	57.5	57.5	58.0	57.8	59.9	65.0	68.1	70.1	70.5	72.0	80.5
Midwest (PADD II)	54.4	52.8	51.7	54.4	54.1	55.0	58.2	59.5	60.4	60.9	59.9	65.9
Illinois	56.0	54.7	52.7	56.0	55.1	55.8	59.2	60.3	61.1	61.6	60.4	67.4
Indiana	56.2	54.8	54.1	56.2	56.0	57.5	60.1	62.7	64.4	65.0	64.1	68.8
Iowa	54.4	52.6	51.6	54.1	53.9	54.5	57.6	59.2	59.9	60.4	59.1	65.6
Kansas	52.2	50.2	49.2	52.2	51.8	52.4	56.1	57.3	58.0	58.5	57.4	63.4
Minnesota	53.8	52.3	51.3	54.0	53.6	54.3	58.0	58.9	59.8	60.2	59.2	65.4
Missouri	53.6	51.7	50.9	53.6	53.2	53.9	57.5	58.5	59.2	59.6	58.4	64.7
Nebraska	53.5	51.5	50.7	53.4	53.1	53.7	57.3	58.4	59.1	59.6	58.2	64.6
North Dakota	52.2	53.8	50.8	51.8	55.8	59.0	54.5	55.5	56.5	56.5	59.0	62.0
Ohio	56.4	55.1	54.4	56.4	56.2	57.7	60.3	62.9	64.5	65.0	64.4	69.2
South Dakota	55.0	53.2	52.5	55.3	55.0	55.4	58.2	58.8	59.3	61.2	59.6	65.7
Wisconsin	55.6	53.5	52.6	55.4	55.2	55.8	59.7	60.6	61.3	61.7	60.5	66.7

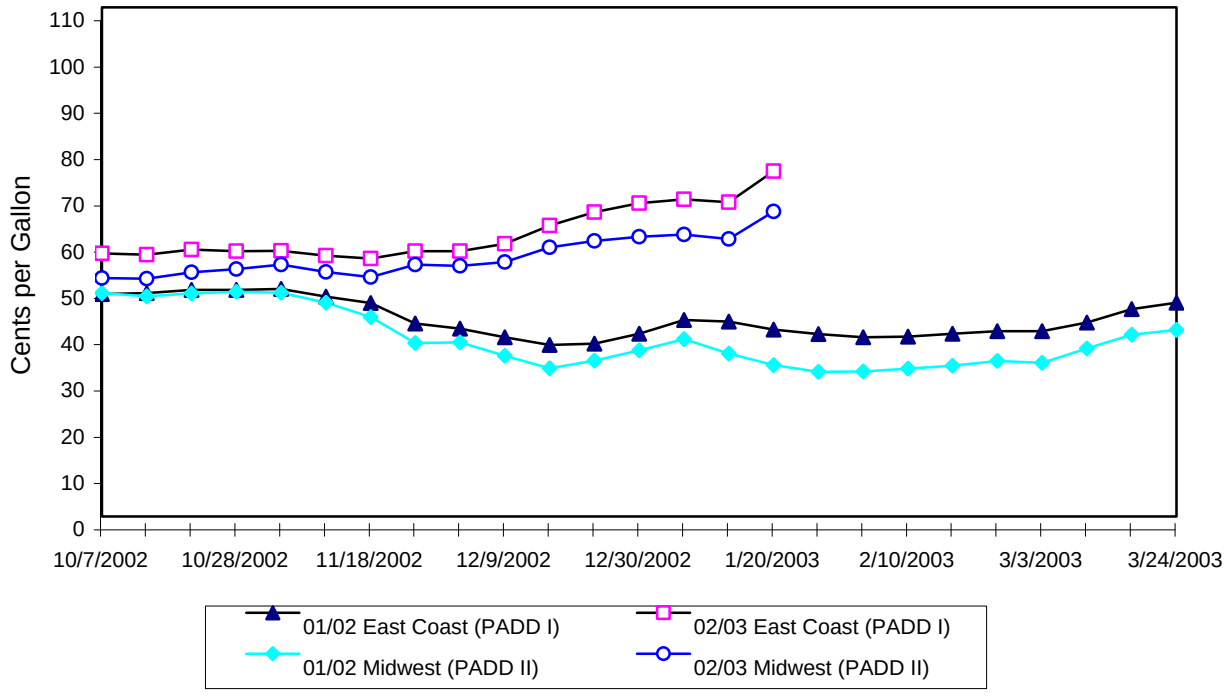
P=Preliminary data.
NA=Not Available.
Source: These data are average prices collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C13. Residential Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C14. Wholesale Propane Prices by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Explanatory Notes

Note 1. Form EIA-807 Propane Survey

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request. Because of the overwhelming demand for continuous monitoring of propane supply, the *Winter Fuels Report* was implemented in September 1990. Production, imports, and stocks data are collected weekly during the heating season (October - March). During the non-heating season (April -September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only and are also published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.* These data are released electronically via the Internet at 4:00 pm Wednesday.

Respondent Frame

During the non-heating season, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data on end-of-month stocks of propane. The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IX, IY, IZ), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. A determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, derived similarly to those described on page 37, are then applied to each cell to generate published data.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national and PADD level inventory (stocks) graphs include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Figures C7 through C10 provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent three-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past seven years. See page 38 for a further discussion.

Note 2. Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected by State Enregy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \Big/ \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij,}$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volume used for No. 2 heating oil and propane is the company's residential sales volume as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey."

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasche Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes monthly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

For the No. 2 heating oil price data, a sample design similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," sample design was used. The sampling frame was an extract of approximately 11,000 companies from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey," conducted in 1992 and containing 1991 sales volume information. A one-way stratified sample design using No. 2 residential distillate frame sales volumes by State, for each of the 24 States to be sampled, was used. Stratum boundaries were determined by the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability (N/n). Certainty strata were established based on sales volumes and the number of States in which the company has sales. The expected price coefficient of variation is one to two percent.

Residential Propane

Since no volume sales information existed to predetermine the volume sales of propane dealers, two strata for propane dealers were used. A certainty stratum of the known, large, multi-State dealers was created. These companies were identified using establishment lists obtained in deriving the frame. All other dealers were in a second stratum and a random sample from this stratum was selected. Sample weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability (N/n). The name and address list sampling frame was constructed by first extracting from the Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey," companies who marked the box on the survey indicating they sell propane. This was augmented by companies on the Office of Oil and Gas Master File who have the words propane or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in their name. In addition, companies who file the Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and report retail propane, or the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption," and report propane, as well as companies that were active on the Form EIA-174, "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Survey," prior to its discontinuance, were included.

After unduplicating these companies, the initial frame file contained approximately 5,100 companies. Additional companies were obtained from an extract of a current Dun and Bradstreet file of SIC code 5984(9903), primary and secondary retail propane dealers, containing 3,283 names and addresses. Removal of duplicates within this file and between it and the initial frame file was performed using tailored automated match programs with manual review, and resulted in approximately 1,000 potential adds to the initial file. Similarly, additional names and addresses were furnished by industry associations and journals, and by State Energy Offices, yielding another 7,429 names. Again, removal of duplicates through the match programs yielded an approximate potential add of 900 companies. Another 800 companies were identified as residing on the Master File but not previously selected as potential propane sellers. Further matching, merging and unduplicating reduced the final total frame count to approximately 6,000 companies. Reseller/retailer propane price data were unavailable to calculate a target coefficient of variation. However, it was expected that residential propane price variances were similar to heating oil. Increases in variances were expected as a result of lack of detailed stratification, but were only expected to reach three to four percent.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

Data on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. section 552, and others regulations. It may be released to the Department of Justice or to any other Federal Agency for official use which may include enforcement of Federal Law. The information contained on this form may also be made available to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Appendix D

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Petroleum Supply Monthly,* and the Distillate Watch.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending January 3, 2003
First Reserve Terminal	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC	New Haven, CT	350
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Providence, RI	150
Total		**2,000**

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Glossary

Following are definitions taken from the Master List of the Petroleum Supply Division, plus definitions and/or explanations of terms used in the publication of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) that differ from those in the Master List. Terms used in the publication of data from the "EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" which becomes Appendix B in the WPSR are included. In addition, terms used by the Petroleum Marketing Division to collect and describe data on crude oil and petroleum product price and marketing activity are provided. Slight variations in the application of common terms used by both the Petroleum Supply and the Petroleum Marketing Divisions are in italics.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$Degrees\ API = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.60°\ F/60°\ F} - 131.5$$

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials.

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Blending Components, Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capacity but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the Free On Board (FOB) value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified in the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Conventional Area. Any area not requiring the sale of either reformulated gasoline or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). *Note*: Includes oxygenated gasoline.

Conventional Gasoline: Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants, topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). This may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Delivery Month. The calendar month in a futures contract in which the commodity will be delivered. The First Delivery month available at any given time is one month in the future, e.g., on September 15, the First Delivery month futures contract is October, the Second Delivery month is November, etc. On the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), crude oil contract trading terminates at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while petroleum product contracts expire on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel

and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. Distillate fuel oil is reported by two sulfur categories:

0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations.

Greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.

EPA. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Expired. Refers to the status of a futures contract when the expiration date has passed and trading for that contract terminates. For example, trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange terminates for crude oil futures contracts at the close of business on the third business day prior to the 25th calendar day of the month preceding the delivery month, while trading terminates for petroleum product contracts on the last business day of the month preceding delivery.

Exports. Shipments of goods from within the 50 States and the District of Columbia to U.S. possessions and territories or to any foreign country.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Futures Price. The price quoted for delivering a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place in the future.

Gasoil. European designation for No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 2 diesel fuel.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See Oxygenates.

Gasoline: See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Gasoline Grades: The classification of gasoline by octane ratings. Each type of gasoline (conventional, oxygenated, and reformulated) is classified by three grades -Regular, Midgrade, and Premium. *Note:* Gasoline sales are reported by grade in accordance with their classification at the time of sale. In general, automotive octane requirements are lower at high altitudes. Therefore, in some areas of the United States, such as the Rocky Mountain States, the octane ratings for the gasoline grades may be 2 or more octane points lower. Octane requirements may vary by altitude.

Regular Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 85 and less than 88.

Midgrade Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90.

Premium Gasoline: Gasoline having an antiknock index, i.e., octane rating, greater than 90.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating degree-days. A measure of how cold a location is over a period of time relative to a base temperature, most commonly specified as 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The measure is computed for each day by subtracting the average of the day's high and low temperatures from the base temperature (65 degrees), with negative values set equal to zero. Each day's heating degree-days are summed to create a heating degree-day measure for a specified reference period. Heating degree-days are used in energy analysis as an indicator of space heating energy requirements or use.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from any foreign country.

Jet Fuel. Includes Kerosene-type (Commercial or Military) and Naphtha-type.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel: A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for commercial use.

Military: Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for military use.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel: A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

> **Reformulated Gasoline (RFG):** Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the EPA under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).
>
> **OPRG.** "**O**xygenated Fuels **P**rogram **R**eformulated **G**asoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Price data are reported for areas required to sell specific types of motor gasoline.

> **Conventional Area:** Any area not requiring the sale of either oxygenated gasoline, reformulated gasoline, or oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline.
>
> **RFG Area:** Ozone nonattainment area designated by the EPA which requires the use of reformulated gasoline. *Note*: Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

Motor Gasoline Price, Retail. See Technical Note 1.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) [$(CH_3)_3COCH_3$.] An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in the Oxygenates definition.

Naphtha-type Jet Fuel. See Jet Fuel.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL). Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the ASTM and are classified as follows: ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, isobutane/isobutylene, and pentanes plus.

Net Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery, natural gas processing plant, or blending plant. Published production equals production minus input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the reporting period is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same reporting period.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D975.

> **No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for medium capacity commercial-industrial burner units, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-3.4 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM Specification D396 -92.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A gasoil type distillate for use in high speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, with distillation temperatures between 540-640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point; and the kinematic viscosities between 1.9-4.1 centistokes at 100 degrees Fahrenheit as defined in ASTM specification D975 - 93. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks.

For pricing data, **Low Sulfur** or **On-Highway Diesel Fuel** is No. 2 diesel fuel which has a sulfur level less than or equal to 0.05 percent by weight. **High Sulfur** refers to No. 2 distillate fuel (either diesel or fuel oil) which has a sulfur level greater than 0.05 percent by weight.

Nonattainment Area. Any area that does not meet the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard established by the Environmental Protection Agency for designated pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

NYMEX. The New York Mercantile Exchange.

Octane Rating: A number used to indicate gasoline's antiknock performance in motor vehicle engines. The two recognized laboratory engine test methods for determining the antiknock rating, i.e., octane rating, of gasolines are the Research method and the Motor method. To provide a single number as guidance to the consumer, the antiknock index (R + M)/2, which is the average of the Research and Motor octane numbers, was developed.

Operable Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

Operating Capacity. See Percent Utilization.

OPRG Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Other Finished. See Conventional Gasoline.

Other Oils. Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Oxygenated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight. Includes gasohol. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates. They include:

Fuel Ethanol: Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol.

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether): Blends of up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications.

Other Oxygenates: Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending such as TBA, TAME, ETBE, and Methanol.

PADD (Petroleum Administration for Defense District). Originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation, the five divisions (and three subdivisions) include the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PADD I:

PADD IX:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

PADD IY:

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

PADD IZ:

Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III:

Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Percent Utilization. Represents the utilization of all crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing gross inputs to these units by the operating/operable refining capacity of the unit.

Operable Capacity: The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity: The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include

unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or Cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute the national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied and Losses, Crude Oil. Crude oil used directly as fuel by refineries and pipelines, and losses due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to processing losses at refineries in their operations.

Production. See Net Production.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase (or decrease) in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between Total Products Supplied and product supplied values for specified products.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-05 propane. *For price data*, it does not include the propane portion of any natural gas liquids (NGL) mixes; i.e., butane-propane and ethane-propane mix.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "**R**eformulated Gasoline **B**lendstock for **O**xygenate **B**lending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by refiners. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Reformulated Area. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residential. Sales of No. 2 distillate and propane to individual customers or households (as opposed to businesses or institutions) who ostensibly use the fuel in a residence for space heating, cooking, etc. Sales to apartment buildings/complexes or to other multi-family dwellings are excluded from the "Residential Sales" category and are included in the "Commercial/Institutional Sales" category. Additional end-use sales category data are available in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

Residential Heating Oil Price. The price charged for home delivery of No.2 heating oil, exclusive of any discounts such as those for prompt cash payment. Prices do not include taxes paid by the consumer.

Residential Propane Price. The price charged for home delivery of consumer grade propane intended for use in space heating, cooking, or hot water heaters in residences.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are a No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for commercial and industrial heating, the production of electric power, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. *For supply data*, imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel. *For pricing data*, imported crude oil burned as fuel is excluded.

Retail. Sales made directly to the consumer of a product.

Retail Outlet. Any company-owned outlet (e.g. service station) selling gasoline, on-highway low-sulfur diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use which is under the direct control of the firm by virtue of its ability to set the retail product price and directly collect all or part of the retail margin. This category includes retail outlets which are operated by salaried employees of the company and/or its subsidiaries and affiliates, and/or involve personnel services contracted by the firm.

Spot Price. The price for a one-time open market transaction for immediate delivery of a specific quantity of product at a specific

location where the commodity is purchased "on the spot" at current market rates.

Brent: A blended crude stream produced in the North Sea region which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams.

Conway: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Conway, Kansas.

Los Angeles: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city in southern California.

Mont Belvieu: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of propane in Mont Belvieu, Texas.

New York Harbor (NYH): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in New York Harbor.

Northwest Europe (NWE): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the North Sea; however, generally refers to the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp refining center.

Rotterdam (ARA): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the refining centers of Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp.

Singapore: The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in Singapore.

US Gulf Coast (GC): The location specified in either spot or futures contracts for delivery of a product in any port city along the coastline of Texas and Louisiana. For supply data, Gulf Coast refers to all 6 PADD III States.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI - Cushing): A crude stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams and which is traded in the domestic spot market at Cushing, Oklahoma.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines (including storage tanks), and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and all individual products in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption are excluded. Stocks held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total". Stocks are reported as of the end of the reporting period.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note:* No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low- sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. A term which appears in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between crude input to refineries and the sum of domestic production, net imports (including SPR), SPR and other stocks withdrawn or added, and product supplied and losses. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure incorporates both estimated and reported values, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. The 50 States and the District of Columbia**.** *Note*: The United States has varying degrees of jurisdiction over a number of territories and other political entities outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Johnston Atoll, Midway Islands, Wake Island, and the Northern Mariana Islands. EIA data programs may include data from some or all of these areas in U.S. totals. *Note*: For crude oil prices, the United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all American Territories and Possessions.

Wholesale. Sales of refined petroleum products to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers.

Wholesale Price. The rack price charged for No. 2 heating oil or propane; that is , the price paid by customers who purchase No. 2 heating oil or propane free-on-board at a supplier's terminal and who provide their own transportation for the product(s).